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THE PASSESSES CHMROADELES

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By A. G. HODGES.

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ADDRESS Adopted by the American Party, ATITS ANNUAL MEETING, June, 1857. ADDRESS.

Called by the passing away of another year to meet the members of the American party in National Council, the occasion demands a reaffirmation of our opinions. We are ready to-day as aforetime to give a reason for the faith that is in us, and as ready to-day as ever before to stand fast by our vows of devotion to our whole country. Neither dismayed by defeat, nor disheartened by opposition—neither discouraged by the past, nor without hope for the future—we meet together both to counsel one with another, and to show to the people of the United States by our presence and our numbers here in open conven-tion that as a party we are hopeful and determined as to our future course of action.

The dominant party at the North and the dominant party at the South, by appeals made to sec tions of country and the passions of the day, are temporarily successful. But a temporary triumph is no evidence of permanent success. Nor does a victory secured by passion give evidence of a true attachment to principle. A true soldier will never be disheartened in sustaining a good cause because of one or many defeats.

The nine hundred thousand American voters been far different. At the North, tens of thou-sands voted for Mr. Fremont upon the plea that there was no chance for Mr. Fillmore, while tens of thousands voted for Mr. Buchanan at the South upon the plea that a vote for Mr. Fillmore cure the election of the candidate of the miscalled Republican party. It was a cruel and uncalled for sacrifice of principle upon the altar of expediency, and one of those sacrifices of prin ciple which, if persisted in, in private life, as is sometimes the case, in the consideration of subjects of great public moment, would result in common disaster. When patriotism becomes the rule of action and a true love of country points out the path of duty, nothing can excuse the yielding up of that which is right for that which

merely expedient. We do not, however seek to recall anything in the past calculated to wound the feelings of those who were tempted in a moment of despon dency or thoughtlessness to forget their obliga-tions to their country or their associates in princi-

Thousands who left our ranks in November, drawn away by the temporary expedients and passions of the hour, have returned to the fold of the hope. Where there was a pledge to secure, and the power to effect a pure ballot-box—the want of which is one of the great evils of the Other questions of great importance though of -and to accomplish which ought to unite less magnitude also attract our atter the good men of all parties—there has been either a criminal indifference to the evil itself or a common sacrifice of blood and labor, the combold paarticipation in that wrong. So in the promises made at the North to secure a pure regard to the general ownership, and with a lavfranchise through the agency of a registry law ishness of appropriation which shows an utter in where all could see and know who, under the difference to the just claims and true wants of the constitution and by the laws, were entitled to American people

American party endeavored to secure those the union of the States with that free expression wholesome reforms which are essential either to of opinion which belongs to every Commonan inteligent or honest exercise of the rights of wealth of the Republic, and to every citizen in the franchise. Even where an attempt has been made, as in New York, to secure a practical reform under the naturalization laws, so that while the land to organize and act. Let them seek to the change would not extend the five years' resi- give honor, strength, prosperity, and perpetuity laws of the United States, it would, nevertheless, secure a small portion of this limited residence before the alien was alowed to vote, the attempt has failed, by the combined opposition of both the Democratic and Republican parties, who not unfrequently work together at the North to destroy the American organization. And while of those who were distinguished under the conthere has been a neglect to maintain a pure fran-federation and in the convention which framed the chise for white voters, and an open and earnest opposition to all reforms, proposing simply remedial measures for admitted great public evils, there has also been enacted in New York a successful measure looking to, such an amendment of the Constitution as would secure a general system of suffrage to the negroes of the State. Thus, in one part of the Union a State Constitution is opened to sustain the question of negro suffrage, hile in another part of the Union the alien has had conferred upon him privileges wholly unknown to the native-born citizen. To day a foreign the way to victory, and to independence, we pauper or a foreign criminal, driven or banished too, are hopeful and heartful of the great fufrom the pest or prison houses of Europe, is made in all things, and regardless of his residence in the country, an equal with the citizen whose service has his birth To-morrow, again, States in another sec tion of the country become revolutionary in their plans of opposition to the Federal Government, and exhaust their patriotism and labor in meas-ures of mere speciality and favor for the negro. We seek to avoid such analomies of legislation

in both our Federal and State governments.-Their tendency is neither toward humanity nor mercy. They benefit neither the white nor the black race and, whether well meant or ill meant, esult in that spirit of strife and uncharitableness in different States and among different classes of people which the true men of the country canno

Higher aims and nobler objects animate the American party. We know of no political differences between the rights of the North and the rights of the South. All are subordinate to the rights of the South. All are subordinate to the constitution of our common country. The union of the States, the rights of the States, the privileges of the people in the States, and under the Union, is our chief glory and our greatest good.—When differences of opinion come, as come they will, they must be settled, not by crimination and hate, but by reference to that great principle of com mon right and common protection-THE CONST TUTION OF THE UNITED STATES; and if there shall unfortunately again be differences of opinion a to what is granted and what is denied by the stitution, the judiciary of the land, the the authorized courts of the nation, can alone make up and decide the final issue. The constitu tion and the law must, therefore, at all times and in all places become our rule of action.

Toleration of opinion, the freedom of speech

and of the press, the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances, are among these specified constitutional personal rights, and cannot be

AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE.

B. & C. D. BENJAMIN MONROE. abridged except as the obuse of these privleges is restrained by the laws of the land. Equally explicit are the rights of the States over their own territories, and interference with them becomes both a public abuse of power and an act of per-sonal impertinence. If all men in all sections of the country, could realize where their powers commence, and where they cease—if they could understand that they are no more responsible for other men's sins than they are secure in their own elf assumed virtues, all would be comparatively

There are many and vitai questions upon which the American party can agree, and to these all other subjects should be subordinate. They are, in brief, condensed in the following spirit of our National Platform. We hold, for example, as cardinal maxims of public justice and private duty, to the following rule of faith and actton: 1st. The Federal Union must be maintain-

2d. The reserved rights of the States must be 3d. The decisions of the Supreme Court must

4th. The union of Church and State must be 5th The rights of conscience must be guaran

American interests must be promoted. 7th. An American nationality must be cherish

8th. Sectional agitation must be terminated. 9th. Foreign paupers and criminals must be exluded 10th. The naturalization laws must be amend

11th. "Squatter Sovereignty" and alien suffage must be repudiated.

12th. Americans must rule America.
There is nothing here not taught in the Consti tution of the United States, and nothing here re-pugnant to the spirit and letter of that instrument

of liberty and law. The provision of the Consti-tution which requires the President of tho United States to be a native born citizen—which requires the Vice President to possess the same qualifications with the President-which, in the foreign born imposes a nine years' residence, after na turalization, as qualification of a candidate for who sustained the American candidates for the two first offices in the gift of the people in November last may enjoy the consciousness of an honest work well meant and well done. They the discharge of a great public duty, and had the thousands of men who agreed with them in opinion as to the justice of their principles and the fitness of their candidate acted upon the same convictions of public duty, the result would have creeds, the platform of the American party.

But we cannot shut our eyes to other issues which have been forced upon us by the Democrat-

ic party, which is not only not what it was in times past, but which seems to have outlived its consistency, its usefulness, and its virtues. It has different faces for different parts of the country, and different phases to illustrate its many creeds. It has involved the government in great difficulty, and no man feels secure in the future while this party is in power. Uunder Democratic Administrations there has been an open violation of law in the Territory of Utah. A social system which would have disgraced the darkest ages, utterly repugnant to civilization, reflecting the highest dis-honor upon the government, a festering sore upon the political body, and every day growing from bad to worse, exists and has existed for four years past within the borders of our own govern-ment. We condemn this outrage upon morals and humanity, and desire to see the nuisance abated. We trace it, however, as one of the natural ills incident to that system of administration which seeks to fill the nation with criminals, paupers, and fanatics from the old world. We trace the great majority of wrongs in Utah, the act of the American party. They have been taught in the bitter school of experience that the word of murders, the cruel banishments, the beastly inpromise may be made to the ear and broken to tercourse, to that unnatural indifference to those

Who can arrest these evils and restore the gov-In no instance that we can recall to mind have either of the two great organizations opposed the ican party? Where else is there a sure hope of

We call then upon our countrymen all over to our glorious Union by making the love of

The past in our nation is made glorious by the patriotism and heroism of our noble ancestry constitution. Northern men, too, of the stamp and character of the son of Massachusetts who nominated George Washington of Virginia to be General-in-Chief of the armies of the Republic, and like him received the sword of the leading British General on Southern soil at the instance of the forever-loved, Heaven protected Father of our

common country.

Living then in these great examples of the past—seeking to re-baptise the whole nation in the spirit of the great and good men who led

We invoke the sympathy, the aid, the co-ope ration of all men, all over the land, who are with en life-long, patriotic, and useful in the land of us and of us in principle and sentiment-and of abuses in the State and nation which have result ed in so much personal wrong, and left a stain like a wound upon the fair frame of the Republic. Americans and friends of Americans, North and South, East and West, "Awake, arise, or be for ever fallen."

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Oct. 6, 1857—tf.

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CHILDREN'S BONNETS.

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Nails, all kinds and sizes;
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Miller, Wingate & Co's Cutting Boxes and Corn Cut-Munn & Co's Straw Cutters and Corn Shellers.

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I do not always keep in store Reapers, Mowers and Threshers, but am Agent for several manufacturing establishments and can get them for any person wanting them on short notice, and will sell them here at factory prices with the freight added.

Aug. 14, 1857.

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LADIES' SLIPPERS AND GAITERS, WITH OR WITHOUT HEELS.

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PAINTER & PAPER HANGER To the Citizens of Frankfort and Surrounding Country:

AM THANKFUL to you for past favors, and hope by strict attention to business and by doing good work, o merit a continuance of the same in the following branches of my trade:

HOUSE PAINTING: All kinds of Zinc, White and Enameled Finished Painting, Wall, Ceiling and all kinds of plain House and of painting done in the most durable manner. Mix ed paints always for sale.

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Mahogany, Maple, Walnut, Rosewood, Oak, and all kinds of Staining and Imitations of all kinds of Marble, in the best manner. GLAZING Of every description, such as Sashes for Houses, and Green Houses, bedded in Putty. All kinds of Stained and Frested Glass furnished and Glazed in the very

PAPER HANGING. Every kind of Paneled, Match, Plain or Ornamental Paper Hanging; Testers and Fire Screens neatly paper-June 24, 1857-1y.

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FLOOR OIL CLOTH, &c. Families, Merchants. Hotel Keepers, Steamboat Owners, and Strangers may depend upon finding the best class of goods, Wholesaie and Retail, at prices as low as they can be purchased in the Eastern Cities.

Aug. 24, 1857—4w3m.*

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Hisoperations on the Teeth will be directed by a sc entifick nowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine; this being the only safe guide to uniform success. From this he is enabled to operate with far less pain to the patient void of danger. All work warranted; the workmanship will show for itself. Calls will be thankfully received. Poffice, at his residence on Main street. Frankfort, May 27, 1852

GIN-if you want excellent GIN call at GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S.

LEXINGTON, Oct. 18, 1857. To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

GENTLEMEN: - The "Missouri Commomise" bay ing been lately denounced as both impolitic and I, the youngest member of Cong.ess. voted or that compromise. In the humble part I ac ed in that memorable drama I had ro apprehension of pars fui is not my case. Of the constitution?". and wiscom of the compromise I never had a doubt, and to offer some reasons for this onition, and thus do justice to the dead and surviving who supported it, is my sole purose. This I process supported it. is my sole purpose. This I processe to attempt through the columns of your dignified and comparatively neutral paper, of national circulation. Hoping that you, who bore consoledous parts in those purer days of the Republic, will give to your old friend and coadjutor in our I will, in a few days, send you a fourth and closing number, and will ever g atefully acknowledge your kindness.

Yours, respectfully and ever, GEO. ROBERTSON.

TO MY FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

When only 28 years of age I concured with except only Gen. Metcale, in supposing the Missouri compromise line. On full consideration of the power as well as the policy, I voted for it with alacity and vadoubting coefidence in its constitutionality and beneficence; and careful observation and reflection for this reverse years have, in my judgment, proved the wisdom of that great act of national pacification and repose. But, though it had been consecrated by time and sealed by general approval for more than a quarter of a century, yet it has been repealed as impolitic, and, after most of the actors in the drama which produced it had passed from the stage, it has been denounced by a few persons, in high places and in low, as unconstitutional. I would not undertake the hopele is task of convicting them of their error. But too old to be ambitious, and vet young enough to vindicate my own conduct, I feel it to be my duty to my mantry and to my posterity to publish to the world, and leave behind me for my descendants, reasons to show that, in what I yet consider one of the best and most important acts of a long public life, I was faithful to the Constitution, just to all sections, and true to the Union. For this purpose ! pro pose-first, a general notice of slave y and of National and State legislation concerning it, and an outline of the principles and truits of the Missouri compromise; next, a condensed vindicatio of its constitutionality; and, last, a respectful suggestion of the duties of patriot'sm at this pregnant crisis, chiefly produced by the enactment of the Kansas bill. abrogating that compromise. These three subjects will be considered in separate numbers of this communication, in the conse cutive order to which they have been just an nounced, and so best and proper force and reasonable perspicuity.

Born and ever since resident in a slave holding

State, I am practically acquainted with the rela tions of African slavery, and with all its incidents and consequences as it has existed in my native Commonwealth and in the Southern States of the Union. In itself I never approved of it as morally right, if it could be always avoided consistently with the welfare of the white and black But the inequality of those races has. by a special instinct and political propriety, made the legal subjection of the inferior to the superior race a prescriptive institution in most of the civ ilized and in many of the Christian States of the world; and as long as that disparity shall, without essential change, characterize those races, and county, that domestic institution must, in some form, continue to prevail. Human means cannot safely or prudently prevent it. Its progres sive amelioration of the servile class may, and probably will, eventuate as an aggregate blessing to the black race, and lead to the ultimate civilization of doomed Africa. And, as instrumental to that end, the enslavement of African cannibals in Christian America may be a providential dispensation. However this may be, the security and progress of the two races in America have hitherto required, and will, for some time to come, continue to justify, the legal subordina tion of the black to the white race. Sudden or heedless emancipation would be injurious to both races, and more hurtful to the black than to the white man. Existing, as slavery does, in nearly half of the States, the only prudent policy is to let it alone. If undisturbed by foreign hands in will run its race in peace, and, without convulsion, work out its own solution. Moral causes and the developments of time will settle its des tiny as soon as Providence wills the settlement of it, or the best interests of mankind will permit These sentiments have reconciled me to slavery as it exists among us; and its history and effect have impressed on my mind the conviction that if it be a curse, it curses the while more than the black race. I would delight to see all men free but Liberty is the offspring of Light; God has joined them together, and the power of man cannot divorce them. Freedom is not possible, nor. if possible, would it be a blessing to those who. the inscrutable wisdom of Providence, are not qualified for its preservation or enjoyments Upward moral progress must become more general and reach a higher culmination than it has yet attained before slavery can be e-adicated consistently with the repose of the world, the wel-fare of mankind, or the will of the almighty Ruler of man's destiny, who denounced for ages the subjection of the descendants of infidel Ham. In His omniscient scheme apparent evil is often made instrumental to ultimate good. His Provi dence illustrates this mysterious truth not only in the Egyptian bondage, the pilgrimage of the Jews in the wilderness, the destruction of the Canaanites, the persecution of our pilgrim fathers in Europe, the expulsion of the aboriginal red men from the fairest portions of North America, but in all the affairs of men in every country and in every age. And why may not the disciplinary enslavement of hopeless black savages in the school of civilized and christian white men be presumed to be a Providential mean for the regeneration of the black race?

Slavery is recognised by the Constitution of the United States, which makes it a basis of representation and of taxation, and requires the restriction of fugitive slaves. In the States whose uphold it, Congress has no power over it; and all interferance with it by foreign tongues or alien pens only prolongs its existence and aggravates its evils, as we in Kentucky have long seen and felt, and but too well known. Extraneous agitation of it operates injuriously to slaves and unjustly to their owners; disturbs the peace of the Union, and weakens its moral ties; is inconsistent with the national spirit, which alone breathed the breath of life into the heart of that Union; generates sectional strife, organizes geo-graphical parties, and nourishes 'demagogues without any hope of national good or prospect of ben-efit to either the black or the white race.

freemen, and held and governed and sold them rapidly, that struggle and its result were considered as their lawful property. The North imported eved ominous of a Northern crusade against more slaves and made more by the slave trade bouthern slavery, threatening the tranquility and than the South; and, being certainly as tenacious disturbing the vital elements of the Union. This and New Jersey, lie North of the line of slave with the spirit of the compromise of '87-'8, with latitude. As in those States the climate and propagation paternal policy, with nationality, and with the ducts were uncongenial with slavery, it was soon found to be unprofitable there; and, consequently, not philanthropy, nor religion, nor moral sense. ever being charged with incivista or usu parion, and I am sure that those with whom I co-operate systems of gradual emancipation, but not until systems of gradual emancipation, but not until systems of gradual emancipation and ed were eoligatened, true and faithful patrio s. reduced importations and increased exportations and Death has close the lips of most, perhaps all, of them I herefore, as their survivor, feel it any their slaves as to make that store process of climina reluctant duty to vindicate their memo ies and these peculiar and propitious circumstances these peculiar and propitious circumstances slavery still exists to some extent in Delaware, and did not expire in New York until raise a storm that will scatter the see's of dis this year, when the last slave in that State cord over this favored land—dragon's teeth

crease and prolongation of it South-opposed fur ther importation of slaves and struggled against allowing them to constitute an element of politi cal power as persons. On these and other grounds, the question of slavery, in its multiform phases, agitated the Convention by a sectional contest so and statesmen's eyes to our eventful future. Let ty, zealous and obstinate as to threaten an abortion us do as Washington, and Franklin, and Jeffer ed country's service a place in the Intelligencer. It venture to transmit to you three numbers, we tten currente calamo amid professional occupations and domestic cares, which left no time for transcription or caseful revision. If you will publish them the Convention from the distracting topic of Territorial slavery, and greatly facilitated the compromise of slavery by the Constitution, which, without the lubricating adjustment by the ordinance, might never have been effected. Virginia having in 1784 ceded to the Confederation the North-western Territory, now organized into five States, one of her own delegates, Thomas Jefferson, proposed an ordinance for the government of that Territory, and also of the Southern Territory, the early cession of which was anticipated. His programme interdicted slavery forthwith North of the Ohio, and, after the year 1800, in all the territory South of that river. sition to the recapture of fugitive slaves, and Southern repugnance to the interdiction of siave ry South of the Ohio, prevented any Territorial law until after Mr. Jefferson had gone as Minister to France, when the ordinance of '87—confined to the Territory North of the Ohio, and authorizing the recaption of fugitive slaves—was, by general acclamation, adopted, with the understand ng and on the consideration that South of the ordinance line the citizens might decide for themselves thether slavery should exist among them. Had not Mr. Jefferson's vlan been adopted sincery would have been forbidden in all territory South of the Ohio and West of a North and South tine through the fails of that river.

The history of the ordinance shows that it was understood and intended, by North and South, as a

compromise of the question of slavery in all the irritorn then owned or expected to be owned by the United States. The fact that the Southern delegates unanimously voted for it should alone be suffi-cient to prove that, like the Missouri compromise, as to territory afterwards unexpectedly acquired, it was intended to give a quietus to the agitation of slavery in Congress, by interdicting it North of the Ohio and allowing the citizens South of that line to regulate that matter for themselves, free from Federal intervention. Speaking of the ordinance, and suggesting the reason of the unanimity with which it was adopted, Hildreth, in his political history of the United States, says that the Southern States "were reconciled to it, doubtless, by the idea, afterwards acted upon, of ry South of the Ohio under future terms of cession." And it is undeniable that, under the faith of that compromise by the ordinance, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama es tablished slavery and came into the Union as slaveholding States, without disturbance or question by the General Government on account of slavery. This compromise, thus understood, relieved the Federal Convention of all difficulty on the subject of slavery in the Territories. Acquiescing in that adjustment as satisfactory and just, the Conven t'n forbore to make or even consider any provision in reference to slavery in any of the territory then owned or expected to be owned by the United States;

owned, as now, territory to the Pacific, the same mpromise line would have been extended by the Continental Congress, with the concurrence of the Convention, to that ocean. The purpose of both bodies and of their constituents was to settle the question of slavery, so far as the Federal Councils could settle it, for every inch of territory of the United States. And they all thought that they had done it by the ordinance and by the Constitu-

But the purchase of *Louisiana*, in 1803, greatly extended our territory beyond the *Mississippi*, and the compromise did not litterally apply to that proved, as both expedient and constitutional the new and unexpected acquisition. But the compromising spirit of the wise and self-denying ar-chitects of our organic institutions did apply it; and that Union-loving and Union saving spirit ough to have animated their successors, to whom they left the trust of fulfilling their purpose and completing their work; and, had it always hitherto done so, our country would have escaped the sectional strifes which have so often and so terribly disturbed its peace and alarmed its friends. The compromise line was, however practically recognized and extended by the admission of the State of *Louisiana* in the Union as a slaveholder, without objection on that ground; for, though property in slaves within that State's limits at the

that amendment. This motion prevailed by the casting vote of ti. S. eaker, (Mr. Clay;) and the committee having reported the bill in its original form, without the Taylor amendment, it finally passed without restriction as to slavery. In a speech I made on that occasion, and yet preserved in print, I conceded the mere power to legislate as Mr. Taylor had proposed. And, although advantage to the South of 36-30, and in soil, pro-Initiated in 1620 by the commercial cupidity and fostered by the arbitrary will of England in the infant colony of Virginia, against the consent

harmony and stability of the Union. And having, for averting the impending danger, suggested an extension of the compromise lin-approximating 36-30 north latitude, I presumed to utter the following warning counsel:
"And now, Mr. Chairman, allow me to say

Death has close? the lips of most, perhaps all, of them. I, herefore, as their survivor, feel it are them. I, herefore, as their survivor, feel it are the sales as io make that stow process of climinal than the majority of and may, in time to come, wofully reap the which wind. They may, and I fear will, recklessly whose rank and pestilential crop, Upas-like, may When the Federal Convention met in Philadel poison the vital elements of this young, robust and promising Union; and finally, in the progress of desolation, may dest oy its heart for

"Let us pause and soberly reflect before we take this rash and perilous step. Let us take counsel of our patriarchs of '88. Let us consider our memorable post, and look with patriots' hearts ry, and assure, as far as the National Coun cils can assure, peace to our country, and to ou Union strength, and health, and hopeful influence

over the destinies of our race, here and elsewhere, now and forever."

That initial move in 1819 was the prelude to the more portentous contest the next year, on the application of Missouri to be admitted into the Union as a slaveholding State. That struggle between the North and the South raised a storm more alarming than any that preceded or has ever succeeded it in this country since the inagura tion of the Union. Even in his philosophic re treat at Monticello Mr. Jefferson saw its black ness and heard its roar, and pronounced that the most "nc.ientous" crisis America ever saw. The only way of escape from the fury of that tornado Compromise," whereby Missouri, trough chiefly notice of the ordinance line of latitude, was admit ted into the Union unrestricted as to slavery and-with that exception favoring the Sovinthat line was, as suggested by the undersigned in 1819, in spirit and in substance, approximately extended west, and thereby slavery was interdic ed north of the line, and permitted south of it.-This arrangement, after every thing else had failed, was deemed by the wisdom and patriotism of that darkest of our days not only just, but the only practicable expedient for quieting agitation slavery. In all the best and most conservative elements of wise and patriotic American states mauship the councils which concurred in the saving compromise - President, Cabinet, Con gress, and all-were certainly equal, and I will presume to say vastly superior to those which de stroyed it. Monroe, and Adams, and Smith Thompson, and Crawford, and Calhoun, and Wirt, and Clay, and Lowroes, and Wm. Pinkney, and Louis McLone, and a host of other eminent patrio's and jurists, illustrated, by their able and zealous co-operation, that great and nececessary t eaty of peace. I was colleague and measurate of Mr. Clay, and I know that he favored the compromise; and I also know that, though he (being eaker) did not move it in the flouse, it was at his suggestion moved in the Senate, as the better place, by his friend and a timirer, Judge Thomas, of Illinois. Had Mr. Clay been against that compromise, he never would have worn the crown of all his colleagues except one would have been, as they were, zealously and earnestly in favor of it. And I am quite sure that, had he been against it. or even neutral, it never would have been adopted. That now abused compromise rescued the Union from imminent peril, added to the South a slaveholding State, north of the nventional line, which would otherwise have courage foreigners to go to that distant wilder-en excluded o. made non-slaveholding; restor uess by giving them the right of suffrage. No been excluded o. made non-slaveholding; restored peace to a distracted land; assured the right

In probate to make or even consider any procession in reference to slavery in any of the territory them award or expected to be owned by the United States; and being thus, to that extent, relieved from embarrasment, it proceeded to add to that compromise the express compromises of the Constitution, that is, that the importation of slaves should be permitted until the year 1808; that three fifths of the slaves in each State should be counted in the apportonment of representation and of taxing; and that the restitution of fugitive slaves, when demanded, should be a constitutional day. These adjustments, disposing of slavery in all the territory of the United States, were expected to slave and and approximate the regret of the constitution of the slaves in each State should be expected to slave in the apportonment of representation and of taxing; and that the restitution of fugitive slaves, when demanded, should be a constitutional day. These adjustments, disposing of slavery in all the therritory of the United States, were expected to slice all national agitation on that subject of induces the supremelaw of the land.

Tacily recognizing and virinally adopting 'be' or sinance compromise, the convention may be presumed to have contemplated its inviolability, with as much assurance as if it bad been specifically embodied in the Constitution; and many be presumed to have contemplated its inviolability, with as much assurance as if it bad been specificated which as well as a screed, though not as conclusive, as it would have been had the Constitution expressly been as the constitution of expression of slavery in all the formation of the United States in the constitutions, and may be presumed to have contemplated its inviolability, with as much assurance as if it bad been specificated and adopted it. Nor is there any resonance compromise, the convention expression of slavery in the constitution, and the subject of the constitution expression of slavery in the convention of the United States in the convention of the con Southern enough by the South and too Southern by the North. A very large majority of the Southern members of the House of Representative provision in its making foreigners sovereigns, tives and quite a few of the Northern members the South, with but few exceptions, as if mesed for it, and all the Southern Senators supported it; for they unanimously voted against striking out Senator Thomas's amendment. The President, James Monroe, was a Virginian; the Secretary of the Treasury, Wm. H. Crawford, was a Georgian; the Attorney General, Wm. Wirt, was a Virginian; and John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, was a South Carolinian: all of them sufficiently Southern: and all of them ap compromise line. The archives of the Cabinet and Mr. Adams's Diary show that the President propounded to the members of the Cabinet the Badger, of North Carolina, Col. Butler, of South destion of power, and that they unanimously carolina, Mr. Milson, of Virginia, Mr. Stanton, of Carolina and the members of the destination of the members of the destination of South Carolina, and that they unanimously carolina, Mr. Milson, of Virginia, Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, and in 1837 Mr. Calhoun admitted that he had been some other members of Congress. And

Taylor, of New York, moved an amendment forbidding slavery.

After the rejection of that amendment by a majority of only ivo votes, he moved another providing that all the future issue of female slaves should be free; and that motion prevailed by a majority of two votes. Having introduced the bill, I moved the recommitment of it to a large select committee, with instruction to strike out that amendment. This motion prevailed by the casting vote of it: Seeker, (Mr. Clay;) and the committee having reported the bill it is registed.

The compromise, when adopted, was hailed in the South as A Southern triumph. Chas. Pinck-ney, from Charleston—who had been a distinct on the South as a Southern achievement, and who, as a member of Congress, voted for that Compromise—wrote home in a jubilant tone and ouncing it as a Southern achievement, and anouncing it as a Southern achievement, and the provision in it called the "Badger lumination of its college buildings. These facts are recited as samples of the sentiment then pervaling the entire South. The vote on it by the vading the entire South is alone conclusive proof as among the best measures ever adopted by Congress.

of the colonists, slavery, thus nourished by for eign power, grew rapidly, and had become a domestic institution in each of the thirteea Colonies when they declared independence. The Puritans of New England, as well as the Cavaliers of the South, eugeged in the slave trade, made slaves of freemen, and held and governed and sold them it was recognized and re assured by the great ing the Misouri compromise and inviting foreign "finality" of 1850, which once more, and chiefly influence. The South is made liable to disfranmore slaves and made more by the slave trade southern slavery, threatening the tranquility and than the South; and, being certainly as tenacious of property, the North would have adhered to slavery as long as the South—even yet—bad it proposed restriction on the ground of impolicy, been as profitable North as South. But African because, as I thought and still think, all such ry in the new territory acquired by the slavery, and centerly influence of the same illustrious meditations must alled the North is made flated to disturbing the tranquility and disturbing the tranquility and disturbing the tranquility and disturbing the tranquility and disturbing the flatening flat through the influence of the same illustrious meditations must alled the North is nade flately through the influence of the same illustrious meditation. This state of the Union. The South is made flate to disturb through the influence of the same illustrious meditations must alled the North is nade flate to disturb through the influence of the same illustrious meditation. The South is made flated to disturb through the influence of the same illustrious meditation. The South is made flated to disturb through the influence of the same illustrious meditation. The South is made flated to disturb through the influence of the same illustrious meditation. The South is made flated to disturb through the influence of the same illustrious meditation. The South is made flated to disturb through through the influence of the same illustrious meditation. The South is made flated to disturb through the influence of the same illustrious meditation. The South is made flated to disturb through the influence of the same illustrious meditation. The South is made flated to disturb through the influence of the same illustrious meditation. The South is made flated to disturb through the same illustrious meditation in the same illustrious meditat unconstitutional by men in commanding positions, those who adopted it are thereby arraigled as a slavery is commanding positions, and the sound have those who adopted it are thereby arraigled as a slavery is commanding positions, and the sound have those who adopted it are thereby arraigled as a slavery is common single legislation is inconsistent with war. That comprehensive compromise, intended where peace, concord, and confidence would have be uncompromise of legislation is inconsistent with war. That comprehensive compromise, intended where peace, concord, and confidence would have be uncompromise of legislation is inconsistent with war. That comprehensive compromise, intended where peace, concord, and confidence would have be uncompromise of legislation is inconsistent with war. That comprehensive compromise, intended where peace, concord, and confidence would have be uncompromise of legislation is inconsistent with war. That comprehensive compromise, intended where peace, concord, and confidence would have be not consider the comprehensive compromise of legislation is inconsistent with war. That comprehensive compromise, intended where peace, concord, and confidence would have be not consider the comprehensive compromise of legislation is inconsistent with war. That comprehensive compromise, intended where peace, concord, and confidence would have be not consider the concord and confidence would have be not considered by the men to find the comprehensive compromise of legislation is inconsistent with war. That comprehensive compromise, intended where peace, concord, and confidence would have be not considered by the men to find the constant of ment of the question of slavery in all the territo-ry then owned by the United States, left Kansas Notwithstanding all these historic facts, some and Neb aska under the operation of the Missouri comoronise, thereby recognizing that compromise as Northern Abolitionists," Southern states who, valid and binding. And leading Democrats, as foreseeing, as all ought to have foreseen, the diswell as the South generally, had voted for the extension of the Missouri compromise line to the Pacific. As the Compromise of 1850 was intended as a final disposition of the subject of slavery cause he proves true to the platform on which in all the Territory of the United States, and left they elected him—a platform made by Free soil Kansas and Nebraska subject to the Missouri combands and endorsing ail the provisions of the promise, that they should remain subject to it was Kansas bill. What else than that which has repromise, that they should remain subject to it was necessarily an implied stipulation in the compact; and without which it never, as I believe, would senses, with their eyes and ears open, have exhave heen consummated. The repeal of the Missouri compromise was, therefore, a clear breach shut their eyes, or suffer them to be blind-folded. of the great compromise of 1850; and consequently, at a breach of one stipulation of a reaty bave lost, soon open them enough to see how by either party to it absolves the other party from they were cheated, or helped, innocently I trust. the obligation of the entire compact, and as the to cheat others. Do any of them complain of the denationalization of the Demogratic party?

lation of the compromise of 1850, the North might treat it now as a nullity. All paties have repealing the Missouri compromise, sectionalized ng crowned that national compromise as a "finali-y," the Democratic party having solemnly pledged itself, in its Baltimore platform, always to opse the agitation of slavery in Congress for any purose or under any prejext whatsoever, no person could have apprehended that the Missouri compromise would be so soon, if ever repealed, and nounced them, as they ought, Americanism gitate the subject of slavery, and in the most ag gravating and portentious forms. By that unfortunate act the partition line indicated by the ordinance of 1778, comment and the source of the constitution, resended by the Missouri compromise, and the fatal blow crushed it. Or does the South compand confirmed by the uttime um of 1850, was also plain of the new Northern party self-styled "Reand confirmed by the utiline um of 1850, was also gether obliferated; and all that national we down had been established by the Missouri compromise as to all the missouri compromise as the confidence of the same principle had been established by the Missouri compromise as to all territory South 36.30. The same principle, with the like range of operation, had been established and observed ever since 1787; and the extension of it North of that degree could never the source of the new Northern party self-styled "Republican?" It is the offspring of the same propublican? It is the offspring of the same p ension of it North of that degree could never time.

Then it seems to me a mystery, even in this count if ever, be useful to the South Could then it seems to me a mystery, even in this long, if ever, be useful to the South Could Then it seems to me a mysery, even in this seems to me a mysery, even in the seems to me a mysery eve the alien squatter, anti-Southern, and anti-Union kide of free soilism from the dominant North, Kansas act as an offering to the South, and that with a majority ten old greater than 1820, and increasing in a rapidly progressive ratio; an over-look on it as harmless to the Union. whelming mejority, which Northern politicians had for many years been striving to consolidate as a sectional party, but could never have effectancy of the many other light than that of an improvident act, ed had not the South committed the deplorable blunder which ends more han any event which ever occurred to excite and consolidate the Northern gainst the peculiar institutions of the a Kentuckian bora—a national man—en Ameri

Southern people. The Kansas bill was an imposture upon the South. Its backers secured the posture upon the South. Its backers secured the frustrations of Southern hopes by forcing into it "ALIEN squater sover-signty." The bill having been enacted with that anti-national feature, windicate the volicy of the Missouri compromise, and according to the missouri compromise, windicate the volicy of the Missouri compromise, and according to the source of the missouri compromise, and according to the missouri compromise and many of its advocates prophesied that Kansas and show the impolicy of the repeal of it, I will would never hold slaves. And was that end the proceed, in my next, to defend its constitutionali would never hold staves. And was that the object of that an including provision? Why else were all tree "residen's" including unnaturalized the self-poised and enlightened jurisis of the world.

GEORGE ROBERTSON. emoted by the rich bonus of pre emption privilege. and poured out from Europe on the eve of the elec on licensed to vote and overrule the legitimate voice of American citizens, in contempt of South ern rights, American birthright, and the object of all promise, he never would have worn the crown of the peace-maker; nor could it be presumed that bill for organizing Washington Territory had an alien feature. As there could be no question of slavery there, the South had no particular inerest in the character of its voters; and a desire to promote the settlement of that remote and for lorn Territory as soon as possible and guard it

against Indian depredations might have induce

Congress to make that case an exception, and en

Only seven Northern Senators vot- merised, voted for the bill and repealed the Mis souri compromise, although the most rational and practical American citizens, in public and in private life, foresaw that slavery could never be croduced into Kansas without revolutionary violence, nor maintaited there peacefully In 1850 both Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster declared that a law of nature, a law of physical geography, stronger than any human law, would exclude it forever. And in the discus-sion of the Kansas bill the same sentiment was The archives of the Cabinet reiterated by Mr. Douglas, Gen. Cass, Mr. Hun-diary show that the President ter. of Virginia, Gov. Brown, of Mississippi. Mr.

in favor of that compromise, and had reprehend the bill was passed I had not seen the Kentuckian ed John Randolph as obstinate and impracticable at home who approved it. But times have changin opposing it. And, moreover, Mr. Calhoun, in ed and some men have changed with them. Af-1845, favored the re-adoption of the line of the ter the bill had passed Souther politicians evidence. Missouri compromise in the resolution for annex gized it as a Southern measure, and playing on ing Texas, whereby territory enough for three the morbid feelings of their excited fellow-citi new States was excluded from slavery. Never did he announce a change of opinion until 1847, defense. And Northern politicians, though they property in slaves within that State's limits at the date of the treaty was guarantied by one of it; articles, yet neither a right to increase the number by importation or immigration nor the right to come into the Union as a slave State was ever reparantied.

And northern polaticians, belong they when, for the avowed purpose of bringing the when, for the avowed purpose of bringing the knew that it was Northern in its principle and operation, and was the very best thing for effecting the value of the Union, unless his scheme should succeed, he offered resolutions denying the power of Congress to legislate on slavery in the Terrories and was the very best thing for effecting the value of the Union, unless his scheme should succeed, he offered resolutions denying the power of Congress to legislate on slavery in the Terrories and was the very best thing for effecting the value of the Union, unless his scheme should be value of the Union as a slave State was ever varieties. And Northern polaticians, belong they have that it was Northern in its principle and operation, and was the very best thing for effecting the value of the Union, unless his scheme should be value of the Union, unless his scheme should be value of the Union, unless his scheme should be value of the Union, unless his scheme should be value of the Union, unless his scheme should be value of the Union, unless his scheme should be value of the Union, unless his scheme should be value of the Union, unless his scheme should be value of the Union, unless his scheme should be value of the Union as a slave state was ever variety and the value of the Union an The compromise of slavers by the ordinance and the Constitution were never disregard d or disturbed until the year 1819, when to a bill for organizing the Territory of Artansas, John W. Taylor, of New York, moved an amendment forbidding slavers.

After the rejection of Artansas denying the pownous denying the pownous dominant party, denounced it as a sectional and breach of faith and an inlet to the inundation of all the Territories with slavery. By this outcry the masses North were also deluded, and greatly exasperated against the repeal and against the South and its institutions. And yet, had the South proposed a restoration of the South proposed it consolidating a sectional and dominant party, denounced it as a sectional and sectional and sections. The compromise with slavery. By this outcry the masses North were also deluded, and greatly exasperated against the repeal and against the South proposed a restoration of the South proposed a restoration of the South proposed a restoration of the South proposed in the South proposed

and distracted that accessory party. Or do any complain of the disruption and consequent retro gradation or stagnation of the American party that Kansas bill divided and stunned it, and only anti-national provisions, when, if they had deromise would be so soon, if ever repealed, and nounced them, as they ought, Americanism—homogeneous, undivided, and harmonious,—te influence of its President, who thereby did repanoply, and become invincible. Or do some complain of the downfall of the glorious Whig

have kept it long as a slave-holding State, cated, as Southern, the Kansas act, and that the and the sacrifice of faith and security was too great for such a paltry and precarious considities, and will, some day, be seen to be by both eration, which, had it been even assured would have been glaringly inadequate to the perils resulting to the South and to the Union from removing the great breakwater, and exposing all ern men and Northern men seemed to consider

And this I hope to do to the satisfaction of

LOUISVILLE & FRANKFORT AND LEXINGTON AND FRANKFORT RAILROADS

Charles Charle

Winter Arrangement for 1857--8. THREE PASSENGER TRAINS DAILY-SUNDAVS EXCEPTED.

N and after Monday, Nov. 9th, 1857, Trains will run as follows: FIRST TRAIN—leaves Louisville at 7:25 o'clock.a. a

THIRD TRAIN-ACCOMMODATION-Leaves t 40'clock, p. m., stopping at all stations, and arrivng at Legrange at5:40 o'clock, p. m. Returning leaves
agrange at 7:20 o'clock, a. m., stopping at all stations,
and arrives at Louisville at 9 o'clock, a. m.
Freight trains leave Louisville and Lexington every
norning, daily. Sundays excepted.
Fare is about 4 cents per mile, and a discount of neary 25 per cent. is allowed fortickets.

25 per cent. is allowed fortickets.

The Kentacky Stage Company's line of splendid orches connect daily (Sundays excepted) with this

Tickets are sold at Louisville to all of the interior owns of the State, and tickets from those places are old to Louisville and all Western and Northwestern Omnibus lines will be in waiting at either end of the ine to convey passengers and their baggage.

For any further information, please call at the lepot, in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook treets; and in Lexington, at the office of the Kentucky

treets; and in Lexington, a unit of the large Company, opposite Phænix Hotel.

T. W. SPILLMAN,
General Ticket Agent, Louisvill
FRANK WEAVER, Ticket Agent, Lexington. SAMUEL GILL. Supt. L. & F. and F. & L. R. R. Nov 6, 1857.

ELEGANT STOCK OF FALL & WINTER CLOTHING

-AT-CHARLES B. GETZ'S. CHARLES B. GETZ'S,

Corner of Main and St. Clair Sts.,

Frankfort, Ky.

CITIZENS OF FRANKFORT AND VICINITY WILL
Ufind at my establishment, the most

Clothing and Furnishing Goods, HIRTS, HOSIERY, UNDER GARMENTS,

GLOVES, CRAVATS, UMBRELLAS, &c. &c., Ever exhibited in this city.

My Goods have been selected with great care, and at rices which will enable me to sell again as cheap, or heaper than any other house in the city. My stock of BOYS CLOTHING was never excelled, nd I invite the special attention of parents to this de-actions.

KEENE & CO'S COLUMN

KEENE & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN CHOICE GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TO-

BACCO, CIGARS, AND ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY

PRODUCE, St. Clair and Wapping Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY. All accounts due 1st of January, May, and Septembe

NOVEMBER 6th. 1857.

GROCERIES.

SUGAR, CRUSHED SUGAR, REFINED SUGAR, LOAF SUGAR, PRESERVING SUGAR

OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA, PRIME RIO AND MOCHA. Coffee.

Molasses.

astern and St. Louis brands

PLANTATION, (bbls and half do.) SUGAR HOUSE GOLDEN SYRUP AND MAPLE

Soap and Candles.

STAR, TALLOW, SPERM.

MOKED HERRING AND SHAD.

LIQUORS.

Pale Otard Brandy, Claret Wine,
Hennessey Brandy, Old Port Wine,
Jules Roboins Brandy, Sherry Wine,
Holland Gin, Madeira Wine,
Roederer & Schreider Champagne,

STANDARD AND SWEET. JAMACIA RUM, IRISH WHISKY,
JAMACIA RUM, IRISH WHISKY,
PURE APPLE BRANDY, 8 years old
BRANDY, WINE AND GIN,
TENNENT'S PALE ALE,

OLD BOURBON WHISKY, DOMESTIC WHISKY, YOUNGER'S PALE ALE, ABBOTT'S BROWN STOUT.

MEATS AND LARD. PLAIN AND CANVASSED HAMS,

DRIED BEEF, (Canvassed.)
CLEAR AND RIBBED SIDES,
BUFFALO AND BEEF TONGUES,
PORK HOUSE AND COUNTRY SHOULDERS, PORK HOUSE AND COUNTRY LARD.

Wooden Ware, &c.

Would Ware, technical Buckets, Painted Tubs and Buckets, Tubs, Cans, Measures; Cocoa Dippers. Clothes and Market Baskets; Cocoa Dippers. Cloves;

HARDWARE

PAD LOCKS. SHOVELS AND SPADES, BUTTS, AXES, AND HOES. SCREWS, TACKS. TRACE CHAINS HAY AND MANURE FORKS.

PRESERVING KETTLES, COFFEE MILLS BRYER SCYTHES.

MOWING BLADES AND GRAIN SCYTHES.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS. Holland's Buena Vista,

Turkish Smoking Tobacco, Old Dud,

Spanish Smoking Tobacco, El Dorado,

Scarfalatti, Anderson's "Solace" Fine Cut,

Common, De Carbago Havana Cigars,

Club House,

La Rosa, Norrago,

Rio Hondo,

Half Spanish, El Tulipan and Rio Sella.

AGRICULTURAL. Cradles, Sneathes, &c.

Cradies, Snea anford's Straw Cutters; L'utle Giant Corn and Cob Crushers; A fine supply of Seeds in prop

FLOUR, MEAL AND SALT. fine and extra Family Flour;

PAINTS, &c.

Linseed Oi Whiting; Turpentine Venetian Red.

SOUTH THE BEST piced Oysters Green Peas,

Lemons, Lemons Syrap, Barrowes' Mustard, French Mustard, Blacking and Brushes, Clothes Pins, Cotton Cordage, Brooms, (Ploor & Clothe Vinegar, (Pure Cider.) Indigo.

Paoli, Harvey,

Asparagus,
True Cayenne,
Fresh Peaches,
Fresh Salmon,
Strawberries,
Fresh Pine Apple,
Pine Apple Cheese,
Dairy Salt,
Powder, Shot.
Cans. Wads. Caps, Wads, Proof Vials, Hemp and Jute Lines, Mops, (Floor and Tea.) Utica Lime, Hulme's Cement, Axe Helves, Glass Preserving Jars, Glass Milk Pans.

Sauces. Walnut, Pepper, Farragon Vinegar

Extracts.

Orange Flower Water

PICKLES. Green Pickles Oysters.

TABLE OIL.

Lucea and Plagniol; with general assortment of articles in our line. [Nov. 6, 1857.

DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

FOR THE SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Frankfort Commonwealth will be published daily during the approaching session of the General Assembly of Kentucky. A competent reporter will be in attendance in each House, and an accurate report of the proceedings of each day will be given the ensuing morning. The Commonwealth will thus afford the most convenient medium of communication between the members of the Legislature and their constituents, keeping the latter informed not only of the manner in which their own local interests are represented, but of the general course of legislative proceed ings, and saving to the former the trouble and labor of a great deal of private correspondence which would otherwise be indispensable. Beside reports of the proceedings of each House of the Kentucky Legislature, the Common wealth will furnish a summary of Congressional proceedings, and of all the more important items of the current news of the day, foreign and domestic, political and miscellaneous

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH, for the session, will be \$1 50. Any person procuring us five subscribers, and forwarding the money, shall have the sixth copy for his trouble.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH will be furnished to subscribers, during the session of the Legislature, for 75 cents; and for a year, including the session. for \$2 00. Persons procuring five subscribers to the session weekly, or yearly weekly, and forwarding the money to us, shall receive the sixth copy free of charge.

IF Gendemen to whom this prospectus is sent will greatly oblige us by presenting it for sub scribers, and if their avocations are such that they cannot give it attention, they will do us the favor to hand it to some person who may be willing to make an effort to obtain subscribers.

IF Remitiances may be made by mail at our A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Ky. NOVEMBER, 1857.

IF A few moments before our paper was about being placed upon the press last evening, a serious accident occurred which will but a stop to work ing either of our presses by sceam for some weeks to come. Late in the afte soon the people who were passing in the sareet we'e thown in oa te ible commotion and exci ement by bricks flying in every direction from the rear of the Commonwain office At first a few individuals cryea out that the entire roof of the building had been blown in office air, but upon exemi- a jor, after the first fever of excitement had passed away, it was discovered that the exient of the damage done was the burstestablishmens. We were not in the office at the time of the accident, and were first applied that something upfor upate had occu acd by the workmen rolling and sumbling down the stairs and running into the street, with affrighted visages, as if the arch enemy of man was at their heels. The boiler, bricks, mortar, iron, and everything was blow into fragments and scattered in all directions. The windows in the rear of the directions of the part of Costa Rica and Guatemala and ask that the government of the United States will building in all four stories were broken by the bricks flying in and past the heads of those who were at work. Mr. Holeseriously injuied; it is with much reg et, how. latter States He will be about in a day or wo, although, we fear, he will bear the scar for some time. We many friends.

office and present, as their greatest claim to it, that they had not been well educated; (the very best reason, in the opinion of some persors, why they should not be allowed to act in a capacity McLean decided in the U. S. Circuit Court on where intelligence is requisite;) and again, we Monday, sitting at Cincinnati, in a case involv have heard the grovelling appeal for public sym. ing the jurisdiction between the State of Ohio pathy and the suffrages of the people on account and the U.S. authorities under the maritime laws this most mean and abject sycophant, the Ameri. Marshal. can party in his district did not think this any reason why they should vote for him; and, as he was signally defeated, the probability is that he cambridgeshire Stakes.—A few weeks ago Leis now loudly crying out "proscription." We comte, one of the American horses imported into would advise this individual that he solace him-self by making a pilgrimage to Rome, and announce the death of Pryor, an animal that crave the privilege of kissing the Pope's toe came to England with a high reputation. Hear to him:

the letters I addressed to Hon. Kenneth Rayner, of North Carolina, in regard to the Know-Noth-transacted on the Cambridgeshire cannot be reing platform, throughout the United States, and elicited from ket. The only animal that appeared to be really Archbishop Kendrick and others, complimentary in demand was the American mare Prioress letters thanking me for writing them, and I have about which 100 to 8 was taken. The following had the pleasure of several times enjoying his so-ciety and hospitality, at his mansion, by invita-tain:

We have received from our friends years, 6st. 8lb. (taken.)
9 to 1 against Lord J. Scott's Mæstissima, 3 AVERILL & KEARNES some samples of very excellent chewing tobacco, called the "Fig Leaf" years. 6st. 5lb. (offered.)
100 to 8 against Mr. R. Ten Broeck's Prioress, and "Sanders' Brand" which we can recommend to lovers of the weed: we would particularly re100 to 8 against Mr. R. 1ed Blocks 8 thousand 4 years, 7st. including 7lbs. extra (taken.)
14 to 1 against Mr. Wigram's Cyrene, 3 years, commend the "Fig Leaf" as being all that a chewer could desire. Give A. & K. a call and Mad'lle de Chantilly, 3 years, 6st. 3lb. (ta-

We are authorized to announce JNO. W. 6st. 11lb. (taken.)
25 to 1 against Mr. J. H. Smith's Whistling PRUETT as a candidate for Sargeant at Arms of the Senate of Kentucky at the next session of the 100 to 1 against Admiral Harcourt's Ellington, Legislature.

D'Our readers have for some time been on Excitement at Brandenburg.—We learn that men of our country and in again luring them on FRIDAY,.....NOVEMBER 13, 1857 to an obscure and almost certain death, and that Corydon, Indiana. It appears that Wright took I No delay will occur in the publication of the present month. It has now become a cer cars. Wright made a confidant of a M1. our paper, it will appear regularly as usual heretainty that he has finally succeeded in enrolling affair. Mr. J. immediately proceeded to where the under his command about 1,500 misguided youth, all desperately bent on "expat lating" themselves they had started off. He then wrote to Mr. Ditbarked on board the Mobile mail boat.

So, Gen. Cass has been outwitted after all, if, of all the laws of God, nations, and men. Bat the more knowing ones smiled whenever such an dees of Nicaragua would be allowed to depart without serious interruption from the authorities jail. -30 confident were they that the Democratic adfrom the doughty personage who won for himself ant left .- Lou. Jour imperishable fame by breaking his sword over a stump in the war of 1812. And just so it has turned out. The Federal Government issued its a few adventurers regards as piracy, the fillibos ters made their preparations to go to Nicaragua with arms and bostile purposes, the Chief Executive knew that they were making such prepara tions and with such purposes, and, forthwith Sec. reta: v Cass issued his manifesto to the effect that they would be prevented from going, but they have see sail. Such is the activity of those whose duty it is to preserve the laws of the country

Below we give the let er addressed by Walke o the Secretary of Sate. It will be amusing on account of its assurance, if not interesting from any other merit or demerit:

SIR: It is currently reported that the Ministers of Cos a Rica and Guatemala have asked for the active interposition of the United States, for the purpose of prevening me and my companions from returning to Nicaragua. This request it is further said is based on the assumption that I have violated or intend to violate the neutrality laws of the United States.

The want of all official intercourse between the governments of the United States and that of Nicaragua will I hope, be a sufficient excuse for my addressing you, on the faith of a public report, but the rumor comes in such a form that I un sail-fied the ministers of Guatemala and Cos ing of the boiler of our s.eam engine and a miscellaneous b.eaking of windows in every part of the laneous b.eaking of windows in every part of the Micaragua in the eyes of the United States, and I am further convinced of this fact by a decree of President Mora, dated at San Jose on the 7th of August last, and ordered to be com-

municated to the diplomatic coins generally.

The Ministers of Costa Rica and Guatemala attempt to humiliate Nicaragua, by presenting themselves to the United States as her protectors and guardians. In behalf of the Republic of which I claim to be the rightful and lawful executive, powers; on the contrary, it is to be hoped that the United States will, by its conduct, assert and the steam. It appears to be owing to the especial kindness of Providence that many were not and Guatemala, and that they therefore, cannot killed, but we are happy to state that no one was be held responsible for any interference of these

I desire to relieve Nicaragua from any responever, that we lear a that our friend, M1. Cavins, sibility for such officious intermeddling. So far an employee in the office received an ugly cut in as any violations on my part is concerned. I deny the forehead from the sharp end of some missel. the charge with scorn and indignation. Having the will be about in a day or ... wo, although, we for a time to leave Nicaragua, I have in all res pects been obedient to the laws, and permit me return the proprietor's warmest thanks and our to assure you that I shall not so far forget my duty own, for the assistance so kindly offered by the as an officer of Nicaragua as to violate the laws the citizens of the place; and for the sympathy of hospitality within its limits. I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

WM. WALKER. IF We have occasionally heard men solicit To Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State of the United States of North America.

IMPORTANT DECISION TO RIVER MEN.-Judge of poverty; but the very richest, but at the same "that a sale under the water craft law of Ohio time most despicable specimen of this sort of does not cut off the lien of seamen for wages, demagoguery that has come before the public for under the maritime law of the United States, many a day, is in the case of an anti-American which declares a seaman's lien first in the list for candidate for Congress at the recent election in claims against any boat navigating the river." Maryland, who enumerated among his claims The case in question arose out of the sale of the upon the suffrages of his Democratic fellow ciri- steamer N. W. Thomas, under the water craft zens the fact that he had absolutely eaten dinner law of Ohio, and subsequently she was libeled with Archbishop Kendrick. Unfortunately for by her pilots for wages and re sold by the U. S.

From the London Times. Oct. 23.

At Tattersall's yesterday, the inclement weather prevented subscribers from mustering in large "The citizens of the whole district remember numbers at the corner. There was a marked ab which were widely circulated garded as indicative of the true tone of the mar

> CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES. 9 to 1 against Captain Smith's El Hakim, 3

25 to 1 against Mr. Simpson's Fright, 3 years,

4 years, 8st. 5lb. (taken.)

the qui vive to learn something of little Billy the quiet town of Brandenburg was thrown into great commotion on Saturday night by the arrest of two white men and a neg.o, who stand charges of been reported to them that that redoubted soldier and cunning diplomat had succeeded in again hoodwinking a number of the adventurous young reside in Indiana opposite Brandenburg, and the negro is named Oswell Wright, and resides at he would depart with his victims some time during | Charles to Brownston, Jud., and put him on the for their own and their country's good, and the telegraph reports to the country that Gen. Will LIAM WALKER AND STAFF are off. On the morning of the 11th inst. he appeared in the United States district court of Louisiana and gave bail to appear for examination on the 14th; but on that Bells and Wright. Johnson told Wright that he same afternoon himself, steff, and about 300 ought to run off the wife of Charles, and the latter men, "peaceful emigrants to Nicaragua," embarked on hoard the Mobile mail hoat

appointed for the time; Wright came to Bell's

Lorislature with two horses, and after dark, Charles Bell crossed the river in a skiff for the purpose of indeed, he has not outwitted the people. Some time ago he issued his proclamation against all arrested. A posse of the citizens of Brandenburg D. West, as a candidate for State Librarian. fillibustering and fillibusters, and some deluded then crossed the liver and found two horses standing on the liver bank. They repaired to persons really supposed that the Secretary actually intended to resort to some prompt and efficient measures to put a stop to the flagrant violation rested without ceremony, he having no free papers as he had given them to Charles, who had given them to Charles, and the first part to be a constant to the const neglected to return firem by mail as he had promised. They told Bell that there were four horses on the river bank, and, as two of them belonged opinion was advenced and prophesied that al though some demonstration might be made by the Federal Government, nevertheless the inva Bell did so, and after they got on the river bank below high water mark, they arrested him also; brought both to Brandenburg, and lodged them in

Young Bell was examined before Judge Alex ministration really intended nothing but a little \$5,000 for his appearance. The examination of ander and committed in default of giving bail in harmless "blowing" by that warlike manifesto the two others was in progress when our inform

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE—THE JURY FAIL TO AGREE.—The jury in the case of David Wait, indicted for illegally harboring slaves, and aiding in commands to the citizens of the United States their escape, come into Court yeste day moraing, not to engage in what the whole world outside of at 11 o'clock and stated that they had not agreed upon a verdict, and that there was no prospect of an agreement. They therefore asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the sub ect, which was ordered by the Court.

Mr. Jolliffe, coursel for defendant, stated that his client was anxious that the case should be ied again, at once; that some newly-discovered Please give him a call. evidence would be produced which would throw nuch light upon the issue.

In the absence of Oistrict Attorney Mathews, Judge Leavitt refused to accede to the request for a new trial st the present term, and the case therefore goes over until the next, the accused giving bonds for his appearance.

We understand that when the jury retired on

Tuesday evening, their first ballot showed eigh. for conviction and four for acquittel, and they stood in this position when adjourning for the night. Every ballot, yesterday morning, during (wo or three hours, stood nine for conviction and three for acquittal. Finding there was no prospect of an unanimous verdict, either way, they so reported to the Court, and were discharged.
[Cin. Gazeite.

SUICIDE OF AN AMERICAN SPECULATOR ... PARIS. -An American, named Edward D. arrived in Paris during September, and ook up his resi dence in a bote in the Rue Neuve of Augustia He embarked in Bou se speculations, and was, he acknowledged, unsuccessful. During the less few days, he was observed to be in a state of profound despondency. Nothing having been seen or heart of him during the whole of vesterday, the proprietor of the hotel experienced alarm and broke open the Goor of his oom, which was locked. Mr. D. was found seated in an arm chir with his brains blown out. No report of any firearm had been heard, and it appeared that he had made use of an air pistol, which was found lying by his side.—Galignani's Messenger, Oct.

Proclamation.

The season has again arrived, when in obedience to established custom, it is deemed proper to set apart a day for the people to humble themselves before Office. man, the city Marshal, was in Samuel's barber shop, on the ground floor, but was very uncere-moniously shoved into the street by the force of moniously showed into the street by the force of moniously showed into the street by the force of moniously shoved into the street by the fo ender thanks for the countless blessings bestowed upon them. We have been long in the enjoyment of unparalleled prosperity, and although the present be a period of severe commercial distress, under Almighty guidance amid every apparent calamity, there is a moral power which makes it the minister of his will, and which is able "to overcome every evil with good." During the past season peace and happiness have pervaded the land. The Providence of Heaven has given us repose "in secure habitations and amid quiet resting places." We have been more than ordinarily blessed with good health. The earth has yielded bounteously, and its fruits have been garnered by the unfettered hand of industry. Our country is teeming with abundance, and

THE 26th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1857, to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer, and do hereby recommend and request the people of Kentucky to observe the same as such.

In testimony, whereof, I have set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed this 4th day of November, 1857, and in the 66th year of the

Commonwealth. By the Governor:

C. S. MOREHEAD. Mason Brown, Secretary of State.

OBITUARY.

Died, in this city, on Wednesday evening. Nov. 11th Mary Stuart, infant daughter of John R. and Mary S. Hendrick, aged 6 monins. Hendrick, aged 6 monais.

This swee, little gist remained in our embrace but z very short sine; yet long enough to accomplish the purposes of him, who "gave her and who hash taken her away again;" and long enough to entwine around nerself, very strongly, the effections of a whole family. She was a piecious treasure; but Jesus, who loved her even more tenderly than we, ash taken her into his own boston, and in that bosom we know that little Mary is safer and happier than she could ever have been in our own. We weep not for her, but for ourselves. She is not lost, but gone before; gone indeed never to return; yet though she cannot return to us, we may go to her. She may still be ours, ours to meet hereafte —ours to love,—ours with whom to rej sice in elernal hymns of praise to a glorified saviour. It is well, it is well—let her rest in the arms of him who said, "suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not."

"Though brightness hath passed from the earth, Yet a star is new-born in the sky, Anda soul hath gone home to the land of its birth, Where are pleasures and fullness of joy!

And a new harp is strung, and a new song is given, To the breezes that float of the gardens of fleaven." This sweet little girl remained in our embrace but

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Great Attraction.

Mrs. F. T. Lyons has just received and opened Mrs. F. T. Lyons has just received and opened every large and splendid lot of MILLINERY FINE GROCERIES OF ALT. KINDS, FALL AND WINTER GOODS, GOODS. Give her a call. Oct. 23, 1857-tf.

We are authorized to announce Mr. Lewis B. FENWICK as a candidate for Sargeant at-Arms of the House of Representatives of Kentucky. Nov. 4, 1857-te.

We are authorized to announce E. H. Tole. of Frankfort, as a candidate for Sergeant at Arms to the Lower House of the next General Assembly of Kentucky. fOct.-23te.

We are authorized to announce Mr. L. P. LITTLE, as a candidate for the office of Assistant Legislature. [Oct. 19-te.

IF We are requested to announce Major M.

IF We are authorized to announce CHARLES E. Nourse a candidate for Assistant Clerk of by Nov. 11, 1857. [Sept. 11-tf.

IF We are authorized to announce Mr. I. T. CAVINS as a candidate for Doorkeeper of the he Senate at the next Session of the Legisla-

If We are authorized to announce Dr. J RUSSELL HAWKINS as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the next Senate.

Assistant Clerk of the Senate. We are authorized to announce Edward Hens ey as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senete of the next General Assembly.

New Goods.

Sept. 7-tf.

R. Runyan, at Baker & Runyan's old stand, is ow receiving a large stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, SHOES QUEENS WARE, &c., &c., all of which he will sell LOW FOR CASH, or on credit, till 1st of Jan. next. He will sell his goods as low as the lowest .--

Special Notice.

Sept. 2, 1857-tf.

We are requested to state that Rev. CADWAL-ADER LEWIS will preach regularly at the Buck Run Chuch on the Sabbath after the 1st Saturday 2,000 Pepita De Olevia, LADER LEWIS will preach regularly at the Buck RUN CHUCH on the Sabbath after the 1st Saturday in each month June 8, 1857-if.

The 17th Vol. B. Monroe's Reports, Just published and for sale at this office, price

\$5. It can be seat by mail to any one sending the price of the book and 48 cents in postage samps to pay the postage on it. June 29, 1857-4.

Youghiogheny Coal. 13,000 BUSHELLS, just received and for sale

R. C. STEELE & CO. NOTICE.

WE are now receiving and opening new stock

Boots, Shoes, Books & Stationery, MEN AND BOYS HATS,

ny reiail market. We return our thanks to all our patrons for past in ors and would be pleased to see them at our old stand. MORRIS & HAMPTON. July 22, 1857-if.

.... Blank Negotiable Notes.

BLANK NEGOTIABLE NOTES which can be used or any Bank in Kentucky. For sale at this

July 24th, 1857.

American Central Railroad Line. MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI

THE THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER HE A H H H HE GD A HD .

NEW, SHORT LINE, DIRECT, Railroad Route to the East. GREAT TRUNK LINE.

OOK AT ANY RAILROAD MAP TO DIS-

most direct Eastern Route.

No wearry and sleepless nights, in cold and cheerless cars, stuck fast in SNOW DRIFTS, by this route.

The cars of this road are new, and of the most approvconstruction, and comfortably warmed. This route leaves Cincinnati Eastward from the depot of the Little Miami Railroad, and passes through the Southern portion of Ohio. Between Cincinnati and Baltimore the distance is 588 miles, which does not vary

AN AIR LINE, the great body of our people are free from suffering.

And the whole distance is through slave States, or adjacent thereto, thus offering peculiar advantages to the Southern traveler, not possessed by any other route.

For these and all other blessings, we are indebted to the goodness and mercy of God, and it becomes us to bow before the throne of mercy with hearts filled with thankfulness and gratitude.

Wherefore, I, C. S. MOREHEAD, do hereby set apart and appoint Thursday, The 26th day of November, 1857, to be New Winter Arrangement Commences.

MONDAY, NOV. 9, 1857.

Three Daily Trains leave Depot of Little Miami Railroad, Front street, Cincinnati, as follows:

First Train.—6:25 A. M., Baltimore, Washing on and Cincinnati Express, stopping only at the prominent stations on the line between Cincinnati, Baltimore & Washington. By this train passengers reach the Ohio river at 3 P. M. Have one hour for dinner on the superb steamboat John Buck, during which time they are transported across the Ohio to Parkersburg, Va. Leave there at 4.30 P. M., and continue on Express Train, arriving in Baltimore at 10:30 A. M., and in Washington at 11:20 A. M.

A. M.

Passengers for Philadelphia and New York continue
directly through without delay in Baltimore, if they desire to do so.

Second Train at 10 A. M., Mail and Way Express,
stopping at all principal stations with the United States
Mail. This Train reaches Parkersburg at 9:45 P. M.,
where PASSENGERS REMAIN OVER NIGHT, in a
new and first class Hotel, adjoining the Depot, resuming

where PASSENGERS REMAIN OVER NIGHT, in a new and first class Hotel, adjoining the Depot, resuming their Journey at 8 A. M. next morning, and continuing on the Unit d States Mall Train through to Baltimore, Washington, and other Eastern cities.

Third Train at 3:30 P. M., for local travel to Chillicothe, Hillsboro' and all way stations between those points and Cincinnati.

Through Tickets are for sale in all principal Railroad ficket offices in the West. To secure all the advantages above enumerated, ask for Tickets via MARIETTA RAILROAD, AND DONT TAKE ANY OTHER.

If you cannot procure such Tickets, buy only to Cincinnati and there procure tickets by this route. You will always save money by this course. cinnath and there procure tickets by this route. You will always save money by this course.

Through tickets, and all other information, can always be obtained at the office, No. 3, Burnet House, of M. COLEMAN, Agent; or at the office under the Spencer House, (fronting on the Levee,) of J. B. OWSLEY, Agent; or at the regular Ticket Office, in the Little Miami Depot.

GEORGE BARNES, Superintendent.

JOHN FOGGITT, General Ticket Agent.

Nov. 11—tf.

100 BBLS. KANAWHA SALT, for sale by April 1, 1857. W. A. SAINES, 6 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR, just received and for sale by April 1, 1857. W. A. GAINES.

WM. H. GRAY.

GRAY & TODD, CONFECTIONERS AND DEALERS IN

Fine Teas, Spices, Fruits, Nuts, English and American Sauces and Pickles, Havana Cigars, Foreign and American Sweet Meats, &c.

-ALSO-PURE OLD WINES, BRANDIES, &c., &c. OLD STAND, CORNER MAIN AND LEWIS STREETS, FRANKFORT, KY.

GROCERIES, &c., &c.

SUGARS-Prime New Orleans Sugar, Prime New Orleans Sugar,
Prime Havanna Sugar,
Prime Havanna Sugar,
Double Refined Loaf Sugar,
Common Small Loaf Sugar,
Double Refined Crushed Sugar,
Various qualities Crushed Sugar,
Various qualities Crushed Sugar,
Prime Hio Coffee,
Superior Black Tea,
Superior Black Tea,
Superior Chockolate,
New York & St. Louis Golden Syrup,
Sugar House Molasses,
Plantation Molasses,
Mackerel in ½ Barrels to retail,
Mackerel in ½ Barrels & Kits,
Salmon and Herrings, in store and for sale

GRAY & TODD.

CANDLES.

STAR CANDLES, in whole, half and quarter boxes, Tallow Candles. Received and for Cloths, Nov. 11. 1897. GRAY & TODD.

FINE LIQUORS. SUPERIOR Old Whisky in bottles and on draught, Fine Bran dies in bottles and on draught, Madeira, Sherry, Port and other Wines, on draught and in bottles,

otch and Irish Whisky, Jamacia Rum,
Old Rye Whisky,
Old Nectar Whisky,
Assorted French Cordials,
Blackber y Cordial,
Annise te Cordial,
Maraschino Cordial,
Curasoa Cordial, Curasoa Cordial, Holland Gin, Schniedam Schnapps. For sale by Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

CIGARS! CIGARS!!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND NOW OPEN-

CIGARS We have ever had, consisting of the following brands

10,000 Cinto Del Orion, 15,000 Jno. Butt, 5,000 Salvadora Londres, 2,000 La Lovely Regalias, 6,000 "Ugues," 4,000 Belimita, 4,000 Rio Hondo, 5,600 La Attala, 1,000 Babana Y Baroajab 5,000 Eugenies, 4,000 La Sultana 3,000 Pride of the South 2.000 Cieroo, 2,000 La Perla de las An-3,000 Eureka, 2,000 Antonia Garcia,

Which we will sell cheap for cash or to prompt custom

GRAY & TODD.

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!! WE ARE JUST IN RECEIPT OF A LOT OF FINE CHEWING TOBACCO, viz:

5 boxes Star of Richmond; 3 boxes Damascus Blades; 5 boxes Henry Clay; 2 boxes Old Hickory;

2 boxes Dudley's;
6 boxes Natural Leaf;
15 boxes Various Brands;
4 boxes Smoking Scafarlatti Tobacco;
8 packages Smoking Tobacco in papers.
Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

POTATOES & APPLES.

150 BUSHELS Superior Potatoes, 50 Bushels fine Apples, in stere and for sale by Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD. BACON AND LARD 600 lbs Bacon Shoulders; 400 lbs Bacon Hams; 500 lbs Bacon Sides;

10 kegs Prime Lard; Nov. 11, 1857 GRAY & TODD.

DRIED BEEF AND BEEF TONGUES-300 los sugar cured Dried Beef, 4 doz. fine Beef Tongues received, and for sale by Nov. 11, 1857 GRAY & TODD.

20 bxs prime Western Reserve Cheese; 10 bxs prime Cream Cheese; 8 bxs prime Pine Apple Cheese, received and for Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD

VARIETIES.

ickles, assorted.

Strawberries Fine Apples,
Red Currant, Peach,
Apple and Quince Jellies,
Mustard, French, English
and American, and American,
Cayenne & Black Pepper,
Corn Starch,
Yankee V. getables,
Vinegar, Spices,
Salt, in bags and boxe s,

And almost anything that can be called for in the Gro ery and Confectionery line; for sale by Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS. OF

W E have this day commenced receiving Fresh Bal-timore Oysters, and will continue to receive them daily during the Oyster season by Express, and sold ex-clusively for Cash by Nov. 11, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

Regular Packet for Louisville. THE Steamer DOVE, SAMUEL SANDERS Master, will leave Brooklyn, Munday's Oregon, and Woodford Landing every Monday. Leaves Frankfort every Tuesday and Friday at 8 o'-

lock, A. M. Leaves Louisville for Frankfortevery Wednesday at o'clock, P. M. Leaves Louisville every Saturday at 3 o'clock, P. M., for Frankfort, Woodford Landing, Oregon, Munday's For freight or passage apply on beard or to
JOHN WATSON & CO., Agents.
Nov. 11, 1857—tf.

. STOLEN! STOLEN from the subscriber, about one mile below Frankfort, on Monday night last, A BLACK MARE,

or 8 years old; 15 hands high; near eye out; shoulder ubbed with the collar; works well; no other marks ecollected. There was taken with her an old saddle and blind bridle. A liberal reward will be paid for information that may enable me to recover her.

H. BLANTON. Nov. 11, 1857-tf.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

IOWN IOUS FOR SALE.

In the town of MELBOURNE, Karnes county, Texas, being a new town site, recently laid off, on the Government road leading from Indianola to San Antonio, via Yorktown; where said road crosses the main Cleto, 29 miles from Yorktown and 45 miles from San Antonio, and where the Gonzales and Seguin roads intersect and cross to Helena; also near where the San Antonio and Mexican Gulf Railroad, now being constructed, passes—(as surveyed.)

Those who wish to commence business in a new town, or to double or treble their money, would do well by purchasing early, before the price of lots is raised. We will also sell the Tavern, known as the Gillock House, including the whole block upon which it stands.

Emigrants will find this to be as healthy and fertile a section of country as there is in almost any of the States. For further particulars call on us at our residence in MELBOURNE, or address us by letter, "Eclecto Post Office, Karnes country, Texas."

Nov. 9, 1837—tf. O. H. P. SCANLAND & CO. *** The Gaiveston News and N. O. Picayune publish the above three times, (weekly) and send bill to O. H. P. Scanland & Co.—Texan Advocate.

Bacon! Bacon!! Bacon!!! 1600 POUNDS BACON SIDES, for sale for cash. W. A. GAINES. \$50,000

PRIME COST!

CRAIG, ELLIOTT & CO., LEXINGTON, KY.

Owing to the limitation of their partnership to the first day of January next, will offer their entire stock of

FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS AT COST FOR CASH!

Or to their regular customers on account, to the first of January next, consisting in part of the following Goods: 75 Patterns Flounced Bayadere and Side Striped Silk 125 Patterns Plaid, Striped and Plain Silk Dresses; Chintz Calicoes, Ginghams and other Dress Goods

EMBROIDERIES. 30 Setts Valencien and English Thread Laces, new and beautiful.
35 Setts Cambric and Swiss Embroideries, new de-

signs. Collars, Sleeves and Bands separately. LINEN GOODS. 100 pieces Richardson's Irish Lineus, our own importation, cheap and warranted all linen. Table Linen, Sheetings, Towels and Napkins.

WOOLEN GOODS.

Cassimeres, Vestings and Cassinetts; CLOAKS, MANTLES & SHAWLS Velvet Cloaks and Mantles. Embroidered and Plain. Cloth and Woolen Cloaks and Mantles; Chenelle, Brocha and Woolen Shawis & Scarfs;

WEDDING, PARTY AND DINING GOODS.

30 Patterns of White and Colored Silks, Flounced; Embroidered & Striped for Weddings & Parties. 15 Patterns White and Colored Tule, Crape and Mus-DRESSES VERY HANDSOME & CHEAP, With a very large assortment of all kinds of STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, and we pledge our friends and

sustomers to sell them as above and cheaper than ever sold in the Western country. [Nov. 2, 1857—6w. MILLINERY

FANCY GOODS STORE MANSION HOUSE.

ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY. MRS. E. C. STROBRIDGE

WOULD respectfully inform her friends and the public that she has on hand a large and fashionable as-Bonnets, Caps,

Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Hair Braids, Curls, Brass Hoops,

and all other articles usually kept in a Millinery Establishment, which she will sell as low as the lowest.

Nov. 2, 1857—3m.

LOST! 270 SHARES OF SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD Stock somewhere between New York and Frankfort, Kentucky, which was mailed by the Assistant Secretary on 29th July, 1857. Of said stock 210 shares of 3½ per cent. paid, Nos. 2823, and 2824, and 5 shares of 5 per cent. full pair stock No. 2836, due on above for interest on same; belongs to W. K. Samuel, of Frankfort, Ky.

interest on same; belongs to W. R. Samuel, of Frank fort, Ky.
Also, 50 shares of 3½ per cent. paid stock, No. 2835. belonging to J. T. Steffee, of Franklin county, Ky., interest indorsed on the back of same.
Also, 5 snares of 5 per cent. full paid stock, belonging to Capt. Sam. Steele, of Franklin county, mailed for New York about the 29th of September, 1857.
Steps have been taken by us to prevent these lost certificates from being recognized, and to have new certificates issued to us.

W. R. SAMUEL.

W. R. SAMUEL, J. T. S. EFFEE, SAM. STEELE.

Head Presses,

Nov. 4, 1857-2w. SMALL WOODFORD FARM FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Woodford Circuit Court, rendered at the October term, 1857, as Commissioner I will sell to the highest bidder at the Court House in On Monday, 7th of December next, (County Court day.) the FARM of which Mary Stever son died possessed, containing

ABOUT 135 ACRES

a mile from the Lexington turnpike road, on a credit of
4, 12 and 24 months equal payments. The purchaser to
give bond with good security; the bonds to have the
force and effect of replevin bonds, and a lien retained
upon the laint for the purchase money.

Upon the Farm is a comfortable Frame Dwelling, recently repaired, containing 6 rooms, Kitchen and out
Houses, two wells of water, one of which has never
been known to fail; also, a lasting pond of stock water.

About fifty acres of this farm are heavily timbered and
tolerably well set in grass; the balance cleared and not
liable to wash. Persons wishing to purchase will examine the farm before the day of sale.

L. A. BERRY, Com'r.

Nov. 6th, 1857—wtd. [Ch. Obs. & Reporter.

ABOUT 135 ACRES

OFFICE KY. CENTRAL RAILROAD, Covington, Ky., Oct. 30, 1857.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS. KENTUCKY CENTRAL R. R. Two Daily Trains each way (Sundays

Excepted.) THE EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 11:55
a. m., and arrives at Nicholasville at 12:35 p. m.
Passengers by morning train from Louisville can make
close copy action, with the train from Louisville can make close correction with the train at Lexingura and rive at Dr ville at 3:30 p. m., three hours in advance of the old Stage Line.
THE ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Lexington At 7:20 p. m. and arrives at Nicholasville at 7:55 p. m. Passengers by the afternoon train from Louisville can make close connection at Lexington with this train and arrive at Danville at 11 o'clock p. m. same evening, the saving time and money.

arrive at Danville at 11 thus saving time and money.
C. A. WITHERS, Sup't. WE ARE RUNNING FIRST CLASS PASSENGER COACHES from Nicholasville to Danville in connection with the Kentucky Central Railroad Trains.

Nov. 6, 1852—3m. McCAMBELL & HOSKINS.

FRANGIPANNI, OR THE ETERNAL PERFUME

Can be obtained in all its variety at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store. Frangipanni Pomade. A beautiful article for the hair, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store

Frangipanni Sachels, To lay in drawers and perfume clothing, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Toilet Mirrors, Of fine Plate Glass and Mahogany frames, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store The Best Assortment

Of fine Fancy Articles of every kind: Soaps, Brushe Combs, Pomades, Extracts, Colognes, Perfumery, at Oct. 7, 1857—tf. Dr. MILLS' Drug Store. Notice.

PERSONS having Old Hair or Cotton Matrasses to ren-ovate or made over, can have them done by leaving their orders at A. G. Cammack's Wareroom, Main Street. Charges moderate. [Oct. 16, 1837-tf.

Taken up as Strays

DY WILLIAM STEELE, of Franklin county, living near Buck Run Meeting House, FOUR STEERS, three years old past, of the following descriptiou, viz: One red, one red with a white face; both marked with an underbit in the right ear; one pieded with very short horns, and one nearly white with blueish spots on the skin, no other marks. Appraised to \$20 per head by C. Lewis. C Lewis.

Given under my had as a Justice of the Peace for said county, this 5th day of October, 1857.

Oct. 13—wim.

J. D. BROWN, J. P. F. C.

of the act of incorporation.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have L. S. hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, this 14th day of October, A. D., 1857, and in the 66th year of the Commonwealth.

Bythe Governor:

C. S. MOREHEAD,

MASON BROWN, Secretary of State,

Proclamation by the Governor. In the name and by the authority of the Common wealth of Kentucky

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JNO. HENSON. WILEY HENSON, JAMES HENSON, JAMES MAUPIN and WILLIAM GOODIN did, on the lst of Sept. 1857 in the county of Marshall, kill and murder ELIJAH HOPKINS, and have fied from justice. Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer Murder ELIJAH HOPKINN, AND MARCHEAD, GovNow, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer
a reward of Five Hudred Dollars for the apprehension
of said persons or \$100 for either of them and their
delivery to the Jailer of Marshall county, within one year
from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have
haraunto set my hand, and caused the seal of

L. S. the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 19th day of September, A. D. 1857, and in the sixty-sixth year of the Commonwealth.

By the Commonwealth. the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.

Mason Brown, Secretary of State

DESCRIPTION.

Wiley Henson, about forty years old; five feet ten ches high; weighs about one hundred and fifty Inches high; weighs about one hundred and fifty pounds, quick spoken; slightly grey.

John Hanson, about twenty years old; five feet ten inches high; spare built.

James Hanson, about eighteen years old; five feet nine inches high; weighs about one hundred and forty pounds.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JU-LIUS JENKINS did, on the 30th August, 1857, in the county of Mercer, kill and murder Warren Ander-son, and has fled from justice:
Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Gay-ernor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the ap-prehension and delivery of said Julius Jenkins to the Jailer of Mercer county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have L. S. hereunto set my hand and caused the seal or the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, at Frankfort, this 9th day of ept. A. D., 1857, and in the 66th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:

Mason Brown, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION. DESCRIPTION.

Said Jenkins is about 48 years old; weighs about 200 pounds; very ruddy complexion; stoppage in his speech; rather silent.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$250 REWARD.

WHEREAS it has been made known to me that LEW-IS HOAGE did, on the 1st of August, 1857, in the county of Wayne, kill and murder WILLIAM LEWIS, and has since fied from justice: Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Gov-

ernor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby of er a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars fo the apprehension of said Hoage and his delivery to the ailer of Wayne county, within one year from the dat

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have L. b.) hereumo set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed at Frankfort, this 28th day of Aug., A. D., 1857 and in the 66th year of the Commonwealth. By the Governor:

Mason Brown, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Said Lewis Hoage is about 6 feet 2 inches high; spare made; Florid complexion; blue eyes; red hair and beard; lean in the face, with thick lips and sharp nose with the Roman hump, and round shouldered.

COACH FACTORY.



HEMING & QUIN,

KEEP constantly on hand a fine assortment of Car riages—any kind of Carriage made to order and of he best material. We have purchased the sole right of

Everett's Patent Coupling, counties of Franklin, Anderson, Lin

N. B. We would call the attention of purchasers to our Spring assortment of Carriages.

SAMUEL'S

NEW ESTABLISHMENT. HENRY SAMUEL, BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER, is hap-py to inform his friends and the public that he is again established in comfortable and commodious rooms, again established in comfortable and commodious rooms, and ready to attend to all who may give him a call. His new establishmen is in the building of Col. Hodges, on St. Clairstreet. He solicits public patronage, and hopes hathis old friends and customers especially, who patronized him before the late fire, will now find their way back to his shop.

March 12,1855—by.

For Sale Cheap.

A FARM containing 276 ACRES, situated on the Ohio river, Trimble county, Ky., nearly opposite Hanover College, Ind.

Said farm comprises hill and bottom land of the best quality, about 100 ACRES clear, is well calculated for stock raising; has a good hewn log house with out buildings.

aildings. Its eligible situation with regard to good markets and ne of the best schools in the West, makes it one of the most desirable farms on the Ohio river.

If Forfurther particulars address the owner JOHN
MULVEY, Madison, Ind.
Aug. 31, 1857—6w*

CHILD'S

PATENT GRAIN SEPARATOR THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the Millers and Farmers of Kentucky to witness an

CHILD'S PATENT GRAIN SEPARATOR,
Now on exhibition at the Frankfort Hotel. By its combined action of Blast, Screen, and Suction, it effectually cleanses wheat from smut, (without bursting the ball.) cheat, cockle, chaff, dirt, &c., and thus rendering the wheat clean and pure. Orders are solicited for both Milland Farm Machines.

Jan 12-tf W. B. SMITH.

BOOK BINDING.



A. C. Keenon informs his friends and former customers, that having regained his health, he has purchased back from A. G. Hodges the Bindery sold to him in November last, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

1. CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very bestquality of paper.

ty of paper.

BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

Bindery at the old stand, over Harlan's La
Office.

Frankfort, July 31, 1847-773-tf.

A PURE article of PEACH AND APPLE BRANDY in store and for sale low by May 15, 1857. GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

For Rent.

THE BARBER'S SHOP attached to the Capital Hotel is for rent, from the first day of November next.
Oct. 9, 1857—tf.
D. MERIWETHER.

12 CASES FRESH PEACHES AND 12 CASES PINE APPLE, in store and for sale by April 1, 1857.

W. A. GAINES.

WINES—
The best quality of MADEIRA, SHERRY, PORT, ST. JULIAN, CHAMPAGNE, and MALAGA WINES, cheaper than at any other establishment in the city.

May 15, 1857.

GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

CANDIES—
Use treceived from New York twenty varieties of FRENCH PREMIUM CANDIES.
May 15, 1857.
GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

THIS is a new medicine, admirably adapted for its purpose, and pleasant to the taste, at April 4. Dr. MILLS, Drug Store.

WHISKY-OLD BOURBON WHISKY by the gallon or bottle, for sale by May 15, 1857. GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

NON-RESIDENTS' LANDS.

FOR FORFEITURE. The following lands will be forfeited to the State of tentucky, on the 10th day of February, 1858, if the tax s, interest and cost due thereon is not paid on or beore the date aforesaid, viz: ore the date aloresaid, viz:
No. 490—Benoni Swearinger, (part of 686 acres,) 243
acres, Green county, East Fork of Little Barren; tax-

No. 880—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$142.

No. 881—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$142.

No. 882—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$142.

No. 883—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, surveyed, Wm. Robertson; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$142.

No. 884—Wm. Robertson, 156 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented John Christian; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount \$109.

No. 885—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by John Christian; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount \$142.

No. 886—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by John Christian; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount \$142.

No. 887—Wm. Robertson, 200 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by Ohn Christian; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount \$142.

No. 889—Wm. Robertson, 170 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by Philemon Richards; taxes 1854-5-6; amount, \$120.

No. 889—Wm. Robertson, 170 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by W. Robertson, assignee; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$142.

No. 899. Wm. Robertson, 119 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, entered surveyed and patented by W. Robertson, assignee; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$142.

No. 899. Wm. Robertson, 119 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, entered by H. Rodes; taxes, 1854-5-6; amounty, \$142.

No. 890. Wm. Robertson, 119 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, entered by H. Rodes; taxes, 1854-5-6; amounty, \$142.

No. 890. Wm. Robertson, 119 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, entered by H. Rodes; taxes, 1854-5-6; amounty, \$142.

No. 290. Wm. Robertson, 119 acres, Livingston

No. 1930. Watkins' heirs, 500 acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, entered by H. Rodes; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, 83 cents.

No. 1913—Jo. Watkins' heirs, 500 acres, Livingston (now Crittenden) county, Paroquet creek, entered by U. Cook; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$2 85.

No. 1588—Robt. B. Starke, 700 acres, Logan county, Tradewater, entered, surveyed and patented by W. Lindsey; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$19 85.

No. 1793—Wm. Lockwood, 690 acres, Christian county, Cumberland river; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$19 66.

No. 2609—W. W. Dickinson, 600 acres Livingston county, Paroquet or Hurricane creek, entered by C. Cook; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$3 42.

No. 2142—Philip Slaughter, 1,000 acres, Military, Clark's Run, entered, surveyed and patented by A. Rucker; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$2 85.

No. 2851—Alexander Scott Tidball, 1333½ acres, Henderson county, Highland creek, entered, surveyed and patented by John Vanmeter; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$2 77.

No. 2879—James Dougherty, 332 acres, South side of

patented by John Vanmeter; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$22,77.

No. 2872—James Dougherty, 353 acres, South side of Green river; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$2.

No. 2876—Wm. Wells, 261 acres, South side Green river; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$148.

No. 3078—Mo-es Hunter's heirs, 1,000 acres, Marshall county, Tennessee river, near Haydock's Ferry; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$11,40.

No. 3173—James Brown, of Indiana, 400 acres, Union county, Cypress creek; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$6,84.

No. 3174—James Brown, of Indiana, 200 acres, Union county, Cypress creek; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$3,42.

No. 3175—James Brown, of Indiana, 276 acres, Union county, Cypress creek; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$4,70.

No. 3212—C. H. Matthews, N. J. M. Smith, and W. Corprew, 1,200 acres, Union county, Olio river; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$114.

No. 3214—Albert Russell, 50 acres, part of 1,000 acres, Union county, Cyprasser, 1854-5-6; amount, \$14.

No. 3244—Abort Russell, 30 acres, part of 1,000 acres, Union county, Tradewater, entered, surveyed and patented, Josiah Marks; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, 85 cents. No. 3247—Sarah J. Mitchell, one lot in Scottsville, Allen county, No. 95; taxes, 1853-4-5-6; amount, \$6 13. No. 3248—B. B. Cargil, 160 acres, Graves county, s. c. qr. of sec. 8, t. 5, r. 1, e; taxes, 1855-6; amount, \$34 98. No. 3249—Samuel Arnold, 160 acres, Graves county, s. w. qr. sec. 7, t. 2, r. 1, e; taxes, 1839 to 1856; amount \$42 75. No. 3250—Samuel Arnold, 160 acres, Graves county, s. w. qr. sec. 35, t. 2. r. 2, e; taxes, 1839 to 1856; amount, \$42,75.

3252-John White, 500 acres, Ohio county, paten No. 3252—John White, 500 acres, Ohio county, patented 17th June, 1794, adjoins an 8,000 acre survey of Turner Dixon; taxes, 1792 to 1856, inclusive; am't, \$110 86.

No. 524—Dan'l Floweree, 700 acres, Lincoln county, No. 524—Dan'l Floweree, 700 acres, Lincoln county, Pittman's creek, entered, surveyed and patented, Dan'l Floweree; taxes, 1844 to 1856; amount, \$62 15.

No. 525—Dan'l Floweree, 1,000 acres, Christian county, Cumberland river, entered, surveyed and patented, Tho. Rausdale; taxes, 1846 to 1856; amount, \$74 86.

No. 2569—Joseph Janey, 833½ acres, part of 1,6663½ acres, Warran county, entered, surveyed and patented, Ben. Rust; taxes, 1849 to 1856: amount, \$31 85.

No. 644—Albert Russell, 950 acres, Union county, Tradewater; taxes, 1854-5-6; amount, \$16 24.

Given under my hand this 15th day of September, 1857.

THO. S. PAGE, Auditor Public Accounts.
50 per cent interest is due on 'he first year's taxes.

100 per cent on the second year's tax; and 100 per cent on the third year's tax. Costs for advertising, 25 cents on each tract or lot. Sept. 16, 1857—w&tw2am3m.

AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE WORKS,

WILLIAM CRAIK, Opposite the Post-office, St. Clair Street,



Iron Railing, Verandahs, &c. I have a great variety of designs at the shop, and willfurnish the work at manufacturers price.

WILLIAM CRAIK. Jan. 15, 1856. [Yeoman copy.]

OWIEN'S HOTEL.

CORNER FOURTH AND JEFFERSON, LOUISVILLE, KY.

H. F. SMITH, Proprietor. J. W. REYNOLDS, Clerks. E. O'BANNON, [April 15, 1857-tf.

CAPITAL HOTEL, FRANKKORT, KY.

DAVID MERIWETHER, Proprietor. TAVING taken this well known HOTEL the proprie H AVING taken this well known HOTEL the proprietor respectfully solicits the patronage of the traveling public, especially the custom of his old friends while proprietor of the Frankfort Hotel. He hopes from his long experience in the business of hotel-keeping, his well known reputation as a caterer to the tastes of his guests, a sincere desire to please and accommodate, and by close application to business to merit and receive the patronage of visitors to the Seat of Government.

Frankfort, May 15, 1857—1f.

* *The Louisville Journal and Democrat publish one month daily and three months weekly, and the Observer and Reporter publish three months and send bills to D. MERIWETHER.

MANSION HOUSE. Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets

FRANKFORT, KY. THE undersigned would notify his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the interest of J. T. Luckett in this old established and well known Hotel, and will continue to entertain the public in the best manner that the markets, &c., will allow. He has engaged the services of his son-in-law, Wm. K. Taylor, who is well known to a large portion of the traveling community, as a man of business, and who will have charge of the office. He asks the patronage of the pubcand will endeavor to deserve it.

May 23, 1855.

BEN. LUCKETT.

R. RUNYAN,
AT BAKER & RUNYAN'S old stand, has just received an addition to his present stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS, QUEENSWARE, &c., To which he invites the attention of the public, as he will sell as low as the lowest. Give him a call.

5,000 LBS. HAMS, SIDES AND SHOULDERS, in store and for sale by April 6, 1857—tf.

W. A. GAINES.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S

IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES!

would respectfully invite the Ladies of Lexington W and adjoining towns, to call at our office and exam-ine the above named Machines, for which we are the sole agents of Kentucky, with the exception of Louis-ville.

-ALSO-Agents for the WILLIMANTIC LINEN COMPANY'S PATENT FINISH THREAD.

This thread is pronounced by those who have used it to be superior to Coat's for hand sewing. For Sewing Machines this thread is the best and only thread that can give satisfaction.

Machines this thread is the best and only thread that can give satisfaction.

We have also for sale a supply of Sewing Machine Twist.

WHELER & IVES, Office over T. Bradley & Co., 's Hardware Store, Main street, Lexington, Ky. LYONS, at her Fancy Store, St. Clair street, Frankfort, Ky. Also instruction given in their use to those who purchase.

PHILO L. IVES.
Aug. 31, tf. [Ch. Obs. & Rep.]

STEARNS & CLARKE'S NATIONAL AMBROTYPE GALLERY.

Frankfort, Ky. Every style of Picture executed with neatness and dispatch, at reduced prices. All Work Warranted to give Satisfaction.

3

BY YX YX

WILLIAM H. AVERILL. CHARLES KEARNS.

AVERILL & KEARNS. DRUGGISTS.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES IN THEIR LINE.

They have just received a large and select supply of FANCY ARTICLES & PERFUMERY.

SOME RARE AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES OF GOODS WITH THE CELEBRATED Frangipanni or Eternal Perfume, EITHER IN EXTRACT, SACHET SOAP OR POMADE.

NEW ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD.

Short Line Route to the North & West.

Through to Chicago in 15 hours, Through to St. Louis in 14 hours. Through to Cairo in 20 hours.

any part of ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, MIS SOURI, KANSAS, &c., &c.

Connections made with all Western Roads for

Fare as Low as by any other Railroad or Steam Boat Route.

Freight destined for places in any of the above States forwarded with despatch and at low rates. Mark care E. O. NORTON, Louisville.

| | For through tickets and rates of freight apply at "SHORT LINE" Railroad office 555, Main street, Louisla K. sville, Ky.
Aug. 31, 1857—tf.
E. O. NORTON, Agent.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY OFFICE AT GWIN & OWEN'S HARDWARESTORE.

G. W. OWEN, Agent.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, — County, SS.

A Statement respecting the affairs of the Adams Ex.
A press company, made pursuant to an act of the
Legislature of Kentucky, entitled, "An act concerning
Express Companies," and numbered 751, declaring said
companies to be common carriers, and providing for
the safety of articles entrusted to their care. "
"The business of said company is conducted by nine
Managers, whose full names and proper places of residence are as follows, viz:

WM. B. DINSMORE, New York, N. Y.
EDWARDS S. SANFORD, Philadelphia, Pa.

dence are as follows, viz:

WM. B. DINSMORE, New York, N. Y.

EDWARDS S. SANFORD, Philadelphia, Pa.

SAMUEL M. SHOEMAKER, Baltimore, Md.

GEORGE W. CASS, Pittsburg, Pa.

JAMES M. THOMPSON. Springfield, Mass.

CLAPP SPOONER, Bridgeport, Conn.

JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON, New York, N. Y.

JOHN BINGHAM, Philadelphia, Pa.

RUFUS B. KINSLEY, Newport, R. I.

"The persons interested as cestus que trust are the stockholders of said Company, who change from day to day, and of whom it is impossible to make an accurate statement, owing to the frequency of such changes.

"The amount of Capital employed in the business of said Company, in the State of Kentucky is, as nearly as the sum can be ascertained, ten thousand dollars.

"And we, the subscribers, the managers above named, do hereby agree that legal process served upon any authorized agent of said Company, in said county, shall be deemed and taken as good service upon said Company and ourselves. In Witness whereof, we have hereto subscribed our hands this lith day of April, A. D. 1856.

Wm. B. Dinsmore, [L. S.] Rufus B Kinsley, [L. S.] HAVING purchased of KNIGHT & CLARK their entire stock of Marble Monn ments, Tablets, Tombs, &cc., I will continue to finish to order Monuments, Tablets, Tombs, Head-Stones, Cemetery Posts, Table Tops, Counters and everything in the Marble line, at short notice an in the very best style. I have secured the services of one of the best of designers and carversin Philadelphra, and I pledge myself to get up better work than has ever been finished in Frank fort, and as good as can be finished elsewhere.

Call and See.

GEORGE W. CASS, Pittsburg, Pa.
JAMES M. THOMPSON. Springfield, Mass. CLAPP SPOONER, Bridgeport, Conn.
JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON, New York, N. Y.
JOHN BINGHAM, Philadelphia, Pa.
"The persons interested as cestua que trust are the statement, owing to the frequency of such changes of said Company, in the State of Kentucky is, as nearly as the sum can be ascertained, ten thousand dollars.

"And we, the subscribers, the managers above named do hereby agree that legal process served upon any aurourzed agent of said Company, in said county, shall be deemed and taken as good service upon said Company and ourselves. In Witness whereof, we have were been finished in Frank fort, and as good as can be finished elsewhere.

Call and See.

GEORGE W. CASS, Pittsburg, Pa.

JAMES M. THOMPSON. Springfield, Mass.
CLAPP SPOONER, Pa.

The memount of Capital employed in the business of said Company, in the State of Kentucky is, as nearly as the sum can be ascertained, ten thousand dollars.

"And we, the subscribers, the managers above named do hereby agree that legal process served upon any aurourzed agent of said Company, in said county, shall be deemed and taken as good service upon said Company and ourselves. In Witness whereof, we have were the subscribed our hands this 11th day of April, A.

B. S. SANFORD,

S. M. SHOMEMAER,

GEORGE W. CASS, Pittsburg, Pa.

"The persons interested as cestua que trust are the statement, owing to the frequency of said Company, in the State of said Company, in the State of said Company and oursel

J.LIVINGSTON.

"State of Pennsylvania.

"Beit remembered, that on the eleventh day of April, 1856, before me came George W. Cass, President of the Adams Express Company, and made oath that the foregoing statement, signed by him, is true according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

"G. W. CASS, Pres't.

best of his knowledge and belief.

"G. W. CASS, Pres't.

"County of Pittsburg,
County of Allegheny,
State of Pennsylvania:

Be it remembered, that on the eleventh day of April,
A. D. 1856, before me, Ch. McClure Hays, a commissioner
in the State of Pennsylvania for the State of Kentucky,
duly authorized and commissioned by the Governor of
Kentucky, and under the laws thereof, as such to take
acknowledgments of deeds, &c., to be used or recorded
thereon, personally came George W. Cass, who being
duly sworn according to law, says that the foregoing
statement within is true to the best of his knowledge and
belief, and as such sworn and subscribed before me.

"In testimony whereof. I have hereunto set my hand
and affixed my official seal the day and year aforesaid.

CH. McClure HAYS,
Com. for Kentucky in Pennsylvania."

State of Kentucky, SS.

Com. for Kentucky in Pennsylvania.

I, Alexander H. Rennick, clerk of the Franklin County Court in the State aforesaid, do testify that the forgoing is a true and complete copy taken from the original, this day fled in my office, and that G. W. Owen is the agent of said company.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my name as clerk, this 16th day April, 1856.

A. H. RENNICK, c. f. c. c.

April 18, 1856-tf.

FRANKFORT HOTEL, Corner of Broadway and Ann Streets, FRANKFORT, KY.

TRANKFORT, KY.

THE undersigned having taken this well known house (lately occupied by Mr. D. Meriwether) respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage, and by close attention to business, and keeping such a house as this acretofore has been, will endeavorto merittheconfidence. of the traveling community.

June 18, 1855—tf.

J. B. WASSON.

Farm and Negroes for Sale. Farm and Negroes for Sale.

I WISH to sell my farm in Franklin county, on the waters of main Elkhorn, about 1½ miles from its mouth, containing 100 acres; about half of it bottom land and the balance hill land well timbered. The bottom land is in a high state of cultivation. There are on the land a good hewed Log House containing four rooms, and all necessary out buildings, and an abundant supply of water for all purposes.

Also, two negro women, good cooks and washers—women between 35 and 40 yearsold.

BEN. F. GRAHAM.

Wolfe, Dash & Fisher. IMPORTERS and Jobbersof Foreign and American Hardware, Cutlery, Gillespie's Guns, Pistols and Rifles, 38, Warren street, New York. Nov. 14, 1856—1y.* (Successors to Wolfe, Gillespie & Co.,)

WITNESSES

FORGER CONVICTED

JOHN S. DYE IS THE AUTHOR, Who has had 10 years experience as a Banker and Publisher, and Author of

A series of Lectures at the Broadway Tabernacle,

When, for 10 successive nights, over

50,000 People 21 Greeted him with Rounds of Applause, while e exhibited the manner in which Counterfeiter execute their Frauds, and the Surest and Shortest Means of Detecting them!

The Bank Note Engravers all say that he is Shirts, Collars, the greatest Judge of Paper Money living: GREATEST DISCOVERY of The Detecting Counterfeit Bank Notes

Describing Every Genuine Bill in Existence and Exhibiting at a glance every Counter-feit in Circulation!! Arranged so admirably, that REFERENCE is

EASY and DETECTION INSTANTANEOUS. IF No Index to examine! No pages to hunt up! But so simplified and arranged, that the Merchant, Banker and Business Man can see all at a Giance.

English, French and German. Thus Each may read the same in his own Pecu

Host Perfect Bank Note List Published Also a List of

All the Private Bankers in America. A Complete Summary of the FINANCE OF EU-ROPE & AMERICA will be published in each ed tion, together with all the Important NEWS OF THE DAY. Also A SERIES OF TALES From an Old Manuscript found in the East.

It furnishes the Most Complete History of ORIENTAL LIFE. Describing the Most Perplexing Positions in which the Ladies and Gentlemen of that Country have been so often found. These Stories will con-tinue throughout the whole year, and will prove the Most Entertaining ever offered to the Pub-

Furnished Weekly to Subscribers only, at \$1 a year. All letters must be addressed to

JOHN S. DYE, Broker, Publisherand Proprietor, 70 Wall Street New York. May 12th, 1857—wly.

LOOK HERE! \$20,000 STOCK

OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND DRESDEN CHINA. DINING, Tea, Breakfast, and Toilet Sets; Bohemian, Stone, China, and American Glass Ware; Iron Stone, China, and Common Earthenware; Britania Ware, Lamps, Girandoles, Waiters and Trays.

IVORY & COMMON CUTLERY, Double Silvar-plated Castors, Forks, Spoons, Basket: Waiters, Salts, Tea Sets, &c., &c., will be sold at EASTERN COST PRICE.

Asowners are willing to make change in business.

All the above mentioned goods are of the newest and latest Styles and Patterns, manufactured expressly for them.

By calling respectfully the attention of house-keeper and merchants, we are surethat we will give perfect sat is action.

The Orders from the country punctually and correctly attended to.

Nos. 119 and 121, fourth street, Mozart Hall, Louisville, Ky., and No. 239, Lake Street, Chicago, 111.

Jan. 2, 1856—tf.

LOCUST HILL FEMALE ACADEMY UNAVOIDABLE circumstances will prevent the resumption of the exercises of this institution before

Monday, October 26th. On that day the NINTH ANNUAL SESSION will com On that day the NINTH ANNUAL SESSION will commence, and continue without intermission till the first of July next.

Owing to this delay the Principal will be unable to teach a full session of forty weeks, but charges for board and tuition will be made at those rates. No deduction for absence, except in cases of protracted illness. It is requested that all pupils will provide themselves with dark worsted dresses for Winter wear.

For board and tuition, per session of forty \$140 00 95 0 weeks,
Formusic, per session of forty lessons,
For use of pianos, per session of forty weeks,
5 0
B. W. TWYMAN, Principal.

THE KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE



DIRECTED by a Board of Visitors appointed by the State, is under the superin tendence of Col. E. W

MORGAN, a distinguished graduate of West Point, and a practical Engineer, aided by an able Faculty.

The course of study is that taught in the best Colleges, with the addition of a more extended course in Mathematics, Mechanics, Practical Engineering and Mining Geology; also in English Literature, Historical Readings, Book-keeping and Business Forms, and In Modern Languages.

The twenty-first semi-anual session opens on the second Monday in September, (14th Sep. 1857.) Charges \$102 per half-yearly session, payable in advance.

The extension of the buildings will make room this session for additional students.

Address the Superintendent, at "Millitary Institute, Franklin county, Ky.," or the undersigned.

P. DUDLEY,

August 12, 1857.—tf President of the Board.

* Yee-man, Louisville Journal, Democrat and Courier publish and send bill to superintendent.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY

Medical Department. THE 41st Session will commence on the First Monday In November, 1857, and will continue four months, under the direction of the same Facuity as heretofore.

If Tickets to the full course §105. Matriculation and Library Fee §5. Graduation Fee §25. Demonstrator's Ticket §10. All in advanke. Good Boarding, with fuel and lights, from §3 00 to §4 00 per week.

ROBERT PETER. M. D., Dean, &c. Lexington, July 29, 1857—w&tw3m

High School for Young Ladies,

High School for Young Ladies,

FRANKFORT, KY.

THE NEXT SESSION of this School will commence
on the Second Monday (14th.) in September. All the
branches of useful and elegant learning are embodied
in the course of instruction.

Miss Mary Todd Hodors, a young lady of fine attainments, having consented to assist the Principal, the
school will be open to a larger number of pupils than
formerly. It is very desirable that all the pupils should
be present at the commencement of the session.

Frams per session of 20 weeks \$20.

The No deduction except for protracted illness.

JNO. R. HENDRICK.

Frankfort, Aug. 12, 1857—tf.

500 Agents Wanted! A HOMESTEAD FOR \$10.

THIRD DIVISION.

\$310,000 Worth of Farms and Building
I OTS in the Gold region of Culpepper county, Virginia, to be divided amongst 10,200 subscribers, on the 7th of December, 1857. Subscriptions only Ten Dollars down, or Fifteen Bollars, one half down, the rest on delivery of the Deep. Every subscriber will get a Building Lot or a Farm, ranging in value from \$10 to \$25.000. These Farms and Lots are sold so cheap to induce settlements, a sufficient number being reserved, the increase in the value of which will compensate for the apparent low price now asked. Upwards of 1350 lots are already sold and a company of settlers, called "The Rappahanock Pioneer Association," is now forming and will soon commence a settlement. Ample security will be given for the faithful performance of contracts and promises. Nearly 45,000 acres of land, in different parts of Virginia, now at command and will be sold to settlers at from \$1 up to \$300 per acre. Unquestionable titles will in all cases be given. Wood-cutters, coopers, farmers, &c., are wanted; and 500 agenats to obtain subscribers, to whom the most liberal inducements will be given. Some agents write that they are making \$200 per month. For full particulars, subscriptions, agencies, &c.,

E. BAUDER,

Port Royal, Caroline co., Va

The treatment of this class of and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, age, occupation, habits of life, &c..) and in cases of exception of the place in the Association (age, occupation, habits of life, &c..) and in cases of exception of the place in charge of the place in the pappy by letter, with a description of their condition, age, occupation, habits of life, &c..) and in cases of exception of the life of the pappy by letter, with a description of the place and the appy by letter, with a description of their condition, age, occupation, habits of life, &c..) and in cases of the Place and the Association of the past, feed assured will furnish the most approved modern treatment. The Directors of the s

Sept 14-td.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!!

FIRST GUN OF THE SEASON!

A. SONNEBERG.

St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Kentucky, IS NOW RECEIVING and opening the largest fluest assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING ever brought to Frankfort. Consisting in part of the fo

lowing articles Dress Coats,

Over Coats, Pants and Vests.

Hats and Caps, AND A GENERAL VARIETY OF

FULL DRESS SUITS & BOYS.

Drawers, Hosiery,

TRUNKS,

VALISES.

CARPET BAGS AND UMBRELLAS,

All of which he warrants to be of the very best material and make.

Persons in want of clothing cannot do better than call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

No trouble to show goods.

Sept. 14, 1857—tf.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FANCY ARTICLES DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.

POMADES FOR THE HAIR Of every style and price at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store

TOOTH BRUSHES, A beautiful assortment, at Dr. COMBS

every description and material, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store. HAIR BRUSHES. The largest variety in Frankfort, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

ODONTALGIC PREPARATIONS.

Consisting of Tooth Soaps, Tooth Paste, Tooth Powde &c., at Dr. MILLS' Drag Store. DOG GRASS BRUSHES. For Cloth, Velvet and Bonnet purposes, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Of every price, of all shapes, colors, sizes and perfumes at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store. FINE TOILET BOTTLES, Beautiful styles of Bohemian, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

FANCY SOAPS

FINE COLOGNE, For sale in any quantity, either in bottles, suitable for the toilet, or otherwise, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACTS.

The genuine Lubin's as well as a variety of other make, in new styles, and at all prices, at
Dr. MILLS'Drug Store. EVERYTHING In the line of Fancy and Toilet articles, that either La-dies or Gentlemen can desire, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. A handsome selection will be opened in due time for the approaching holidays, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.



HAVE just received a large assortment of the be-COOKING STOVES ever brought to the city of Frankfort, which I can sell as cheap as can be bough a Louisville, foreash. Give me a call and see for your

Copper, Tin & Sheet Iron Ware in allits various branches, who les ale and retail, as che as it can be bought at any other house in the city. J work executed with neatness and dispatch. Tin Guttering and Spouting nadeand put up on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. All of those who are in want of

Copper, Tin or Sheet Iron Roofing would make it to their interest to give me a call before going elsewhere.

The Don't forget to come to Old Bank Building, one door from the corner Main and St. Clair streets.

June 11, 1856—tf.

H. R. MILLER.

MERCHANT & SMITH, PLUMBERS AND TINNERS, Shop on St. Clair Street, Opposite the Postoffice. FRANKFORT, KY.

W ATER Closets, Bath Tubs, Hot and Cold Shower Baths, Wash Trays, Plain and Fancy Wash Stands, and every description of Plumbing work putup in the most work manlike manner. Copper, Tin & Sheet Iron Work, Spouting and Guttering

of all descriptions. Continually on hand a large assortment of COOKING, PARLOR & COAL STOVES; Cistern, Well and Force Pumps; Sheet Lead, Lead

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA. A Benevolent Institution, established by special endorment for the relief of the sick and distressed, afficted with Virulent and Epidemic diseases.

ficted with Virulent and Epidemic diseases.

To all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as
SPERMATORRHEA, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCE, GONORRHEA, GLEET, SYPHILIS, the
Vice of ONANISM, or SELF-ABUSE, &c., &c.
The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awfuldestruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases,
and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE
ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for
the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms,
and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS, to all who
apply by letter, with a description of their condition,

E. BAUDER,
Port Royal, Caroline co., Va

GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.
Sept. 9, 1857—w&tw1y.

CASH CAPITAL Enlarged, \$1,000,000 ABSOLUTE AND UNIMPAIRED!

> DIRECTORS. H. Z. PRATT, D. HILLYER,

JOSEPH CHURCH E. FLOWER, R. G. RIPLEY,

OFFICERS. T. A. ALEXANDER, THOS. K. RRACE, Jr., See'y J. B. BENNETT, Gen'l Agent.

DANGERS OF FIRE,

PERILS OF INLAND NAVIGATION. AT AS LIBERAL RULES AND RATES AS RISKS ASSUMED PERMIT OF FOR SOLVENCY AND FAIR PROFIT.

ty, Out-Buildings and Contents. h insured for periods of 3 to 5 years on the most fa-vorable terms.

LOSSES PAID, \$10,437,312 84.

If wealth, with a steady and prompt attention to a legitimate insurance business, and the execution of conracts in good faith, have inducements with the public in selecting their underwriter—we refer them for test of quality and our claims to their patronage, to records of past services, tendering their continuance with increasing ability and facilities in future.

FIRE! FIRE!!

INSURED AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

JAMES R. WATSON,

The Quaker City Insurance Company of Philadelphia, capital
State Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Penns Ivania, capital
The Farmers Union Insurance Company of Pennsylvania, capital
Peoria Marine and Fire Insurance Company capital

pany, capital A portion of the business of Frankfort and vicinity respectfully solicited. Policies issued at reasonable

NEW YO K

A r a meeting of the Board of Directors, at Frankfort for the New York Life Insurance Company, on Saturday, the 1st day of March, 1856, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"The undersigned, President and Directors of the Company, have examined the report and exhibits of the New York Life Insurance Company for the last year, embracing a full statement of its affairs, assets, &c. to the 1st of January, 1856, and being satisfied with the perfect sound condition of the Company, cordially recommend it to the encouragement and support of the whole community.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT Amount of assets 1st January, 1855, Amount of receipts for premiums, interest, &c., to 1st January, 1856, - BISSURSEMENTS.
Paid losses by death, interest on dividends, and all other expenses - 221,240 19

Accumulated und to 1st January, 1856, \$1,059,008 65

H. WINGATE, Agent.
Frankfort Branch Bank.
Aug. 14, 1857. HOME INSURANCE COMPANY

NEW YORK, OFFICE No. 4. WALL STREET.

This Company continues to insure Buildings, Merchan dise, Ships in Port and their cargoes, Household Fu-niture and personal property generally, against loss or Damage by Fire, on favorable terms. Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly

TREES. VINES, SHRUBS. &C., CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE

Procleomiles East of Louisville, Ky., immediately on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad.

INSURANCE CAPITAL ENLARGED.

SURPLUS, \$422,162 11. WITH THE PRESTIGE OF 38 Years' SUCCESS & EXPERIENCE

ROBT. BUELL,
E. A. BULKELEY,
S. S. WARD,
G. F. DAVIS,
SAM'L TUDOR,
M. A. TUTTLE,
R. MATHER, A. DUNHAM, T. A. ALEXANDER W. KEENEY, C. H. BRAINARD.

-INSURES AGAINST THE-

ESPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO Insurance of Dwellings, Farm Proper-

Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid.

Oct. 12, 1857-3m. H. WINGATE, Agent, Frankfort, Ky

Losses Liberally Adjusted and Promptly

commence to the encouragement and support of the whole community.

"It commenced its operations tweive years ago, with \$50,000, which has accumulated to \$1,059,068 65, principally invested in state stocks, and in bonds and mortgages, believed to be undoubtedly good.

"We know of no mode of investing money more profitably. The profits are mutual for the insured, and have averaged not less than thirty per cent. annually on the premium paid."

on the premium paid."

C. S. MOREHEAD, President.
R. C. WINYERSMITH,
EMD. H. TAYLOR,
THOS. S. PAGE,
A. G. HODGES,
CHARLES G. PHYTHIAN.

CASH CAPITAL, AM'T OF ASSETS June 30, '55, 747,972 44 AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES, 53,677 68

Paid.
H. WINGATE, Agent,
Frankfort, Ky.

BY Ed. D. Hobbs & J. W. Walker. AT THE EVERGREEN NURSERIES

CHOICE FIRST CLASS INDEMNITY MAY BE EF-FECTED WITHOUT DELAY, WITH THIS WELL-KNOWN AND ABLE CORPORA. TION, THROUGH

BUILDINGS AND MERCHANDIZE

At the Auditors Office, is Agent for the following Com-panies, fully authorized by State License, having complied with the law in relation to Insurance

[Sept. 9, 1857—tf.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

It will be seen by the above statement that this Company is in a flourishing condition. Those desiring information in regard to insurance, will make application to the undersigned.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL

he Fruits, Ornaments, Trees, Vines, Shrubs, &c., at the above named Nursery, may be had by application to A. G. Honges,

Frankfort, Ky.

IT FOrders may be addressed to HOBBS & WALKER,
Williamson Post Office, Jefferson county, Ky., orto
Frankfort, Oct. 17, 1854.